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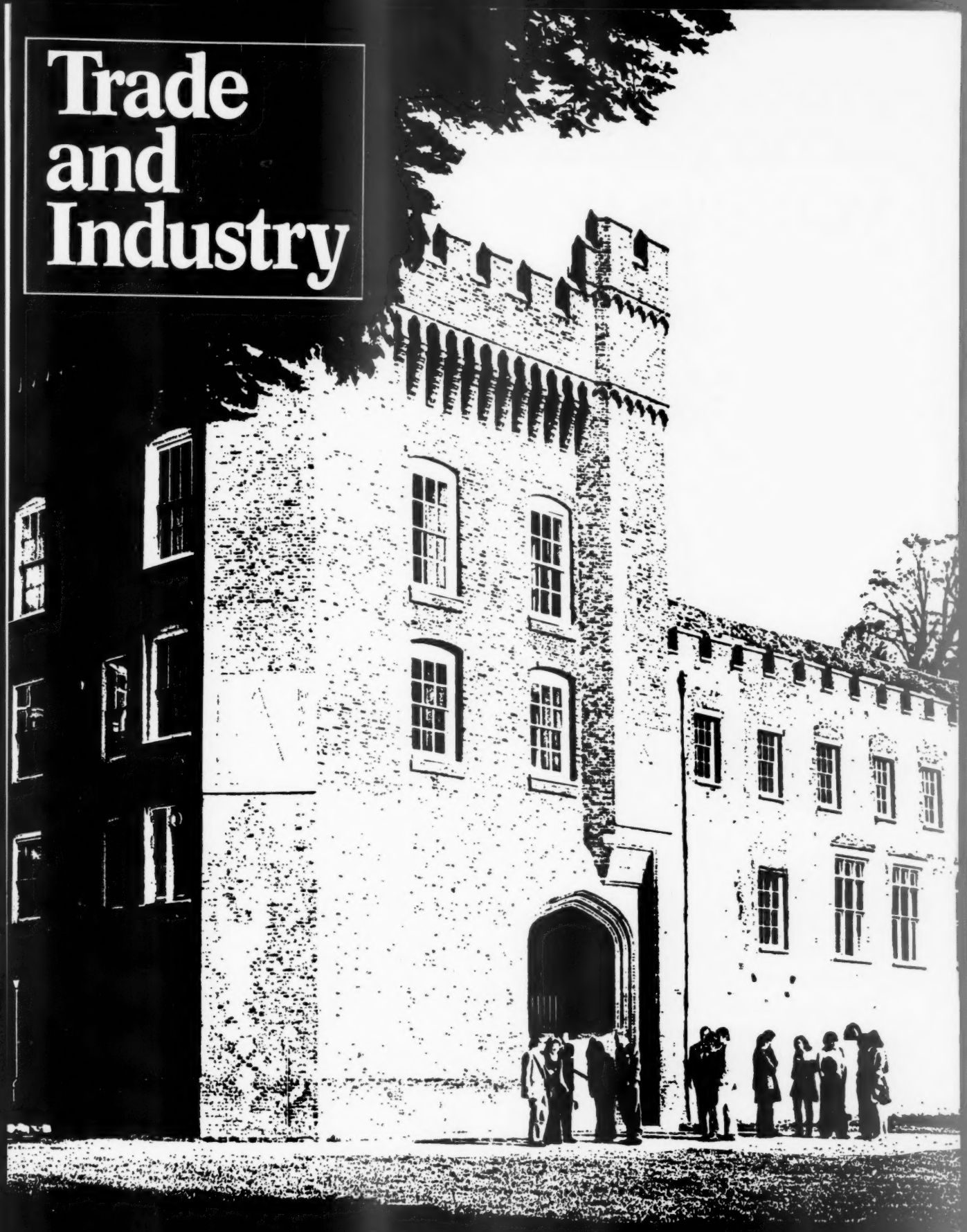

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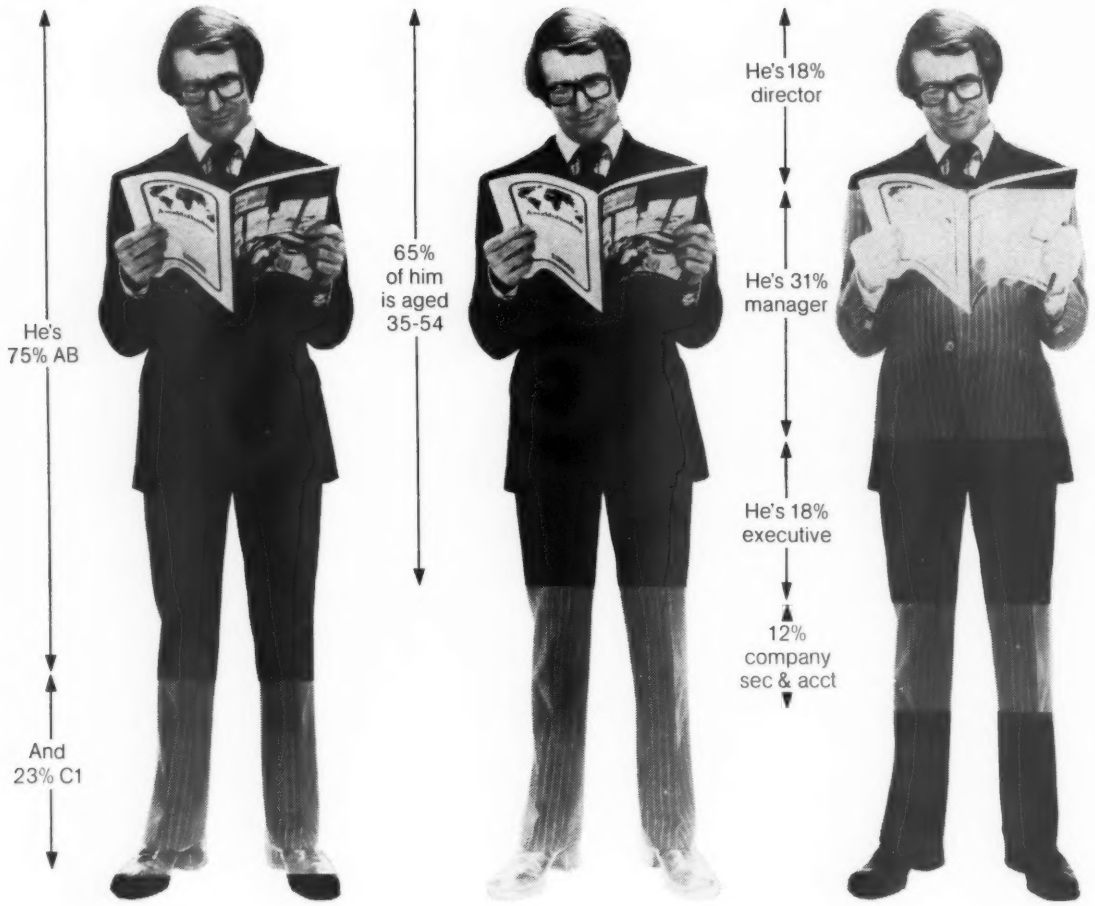

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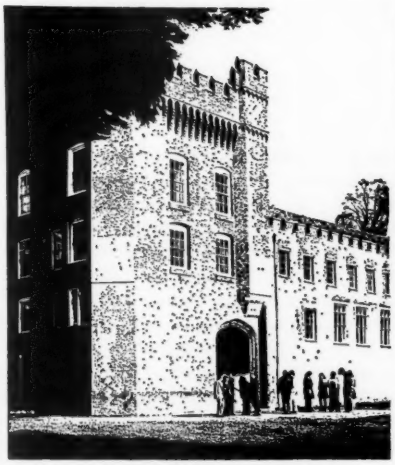

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Home News

Regional development grants: Industry Act 1972 – revisions for pipes and computers

The Department of Industry has revised the paragraphs relating to pipes and computers in the explanatory notes issued for the guidance of applicants for regional development grants. The notes are RDG/PEN (Revised 1973) for machinery and plant and RDG/BEN (Revised 1973) for buildings and works.

Following publication of the recent Industry Bill the Department has received some inquiries from the public asking whether the proposed deletion of the references to 'pipe-line' from the Industry Act 1972 will have the effect of making cross-country pipe-lines eligible for regional development grants. This is not so and the policy towards pipe-lines will remain unchanged. The proposed deletion is intended merely to regularise the payment of grant on a few short lengths of pipe-lines within the curtilage of qualifying premises which, although connected with the manufacturing process carried on at the qualifying premises, might be ineligible for grant on a strict application of the definition of 'pipe-line' as it now stands in the Statute.

The more important change is in note 59(i) of RDG/PEN where it will be seen that regional development grants are now payable on a limited amount of computer software ordered with or before provision of the parent machinery or plant. If a person has previously incurred expenditure on such software and not included its cost in the application relating to the hardware, supplementary applications may now be submitted from the inception of the scheme ie the software and the parent machine must have been provided on or after 22 March 1972 and the expenditure not defrayed before that date.

The revised texts are as follows:

Pipe and pipe-lines (note 20 in RDG/PEN or note 31 in RDG/BEN)

'Pipes outside qualifying premises, including lengths of pipe running between two such premises but outside the boundaries of either, are inadmissible for grant. Pipes and associated apparatus within qualifying premises are admissible for grant, subject to the normal rules, except that it is the Department's policy not to make grants in respect of:

a product pipes (ie those conveying raw materials or products such as petroleum, chemicals or gases) which pass across, but which do not form part of the equipment of, the qualifying premises on which they are situated because the materials conveyed are not for use in, or have not been produced in, those premises; or

b product pipes situated on narrow corridors of land extending from or between qualifying premises, even if those corridors may form part of the qualifying premises.

For grant purposes the admissibility of any associated apparatus and works (such as a structure supporting the pipe, apparatus for inducing flow or for supplying energy to such apparatus and facilities for the transmission of information relating to the pipe) depends on the admissibility of the pipe itself, whether provided concurrently or separately, eg a replacement pump. Pipes which do not form part of a building are regarded as works when laid underground but as plant if laid on or above the surface. Thus applications in respect of underground pipes or pipes integrated with a building should be made on form RDG/B and those relating to surface pipes on form RDG/P. As indicated in (a) above product pipes for conveying materials which are not for use in or have not been produced in the premises to which the application relates, together with any associated apparatus or works, should not be included in the application and a space is provided at Section 5(C) of form RDG/P [Section 5(B) of form RDG/B] for confirmation that none have been included.'

Survey of employment in the United Kingdom

A survey to obtain up-to-date information about the kind of jobs people have, job training, unemployment, changes of employment and working conditions is taking place in the United Kingdom during April and May. It is being carried out for the Department of Employment (in Northern Ireland the Department of Manpower Services) and the European Economic Community by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (in Scotland the General Register Office, in Northern Ireland the Statistics and Economics Unit of the Department of Finance).

Similar surveys are being conducted throughout the rest of the Common Market countries. The statistical information they produce will help among other things to assess claims for the European Social Fund, whose main objective is the promotion of training in areas of high unemployment.

This survey covers a sample of 90,000 households in England and Wales in 143 areas; in Scotland a sample of 10,000 households in 100 areas; and in Northern Ireland a sample of 5,000 households in 48 areas.

Participation in the survey will be voluntary. Total confidentiality will apply to information given. The survey forms will not in fact record names and addresses and the data collected during the survey will be sent to the Department of Employment and the EEC in such a form that no individual or household can be identified.

There will be no form filling for people who give information. The forms will be completed by interviewers who, after showing their identity cards, will put the survey questions to a responsible member of the household.

Major factory expansion at Doncaster

The Department of Industry has announced that the English Industrial Estates Corporation is building an extension of 3,917 m^2 (42,162 sq. ft.) to the Advance Factory premises recently occupied by Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Ltd. at Shaw Lane, Doncaster.

A contract for the work has been awarded to Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co. Ltd., of Garforth, near Leeds. Architects for the project are Parker and Rosner, of Kingston upon Hull, and the quantity surveyors are Turner and Townsend, of Leeds.

Work has just been started and the extension will be completed before the end of the year. An additional 150 jobs will ultimately be provided.

Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Ltd. decided to occupy these premises because they were capable of immediate extension which was part of the company's plans. This expansion will increase the local production capacity of components for grass cutting machines by 300 per cent.

Computer note
(which appears at note 59(i) of RDG/PEN)

'Computer "hardware" is eligible for grant as machinery or plant but "software" does not qualify except insofar as its cost may be accepted as part of the capital expenditure incurred in providing a new central processing unit (cpu) or new machinery or plant to be controlled by a computer. Expenditure on such software must have been incurred (or an order for it must have been placed with an outside supplier) before the date when the new cpu or other parent machinery or plant was provided. Magnetic tapes and consumable stores such as paper tape and punch cards do not qualify and separately priced supplies should not be claimed. Small initial stocks included in the basic price of the parent item of computer equipment which cannot readily be priced need not be excluded. Installation work should be described separately and its cost shown separately in column 6 or 13 as appropriate.'

Any inquiries concerning these changes should be addressed to the appropriate Regional Development Grants Office listed below:

Location of office	Areas for which responsible
Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office 24-26 Newport Road Cardiff CF2 1SY Tel. (0222) 42611 Telex 49538 Director: J. M. G. Lynch, MBE	The whole of Wales and Gwent, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (except the High Peak District); also the assisted areas in Devonshire, Leicestershire, Salop and Staffordshire.
Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ Tel. 051 922 4030 Telex 627162 Director: E. Atherton	Cheshire, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, the High Peak District of Derbyshire and part of Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston).
Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office Queensway House, West Precinct Town Centre, Billingham Cleveland TS23 2NF Tel. (0642) 553671 Telex 58608 Director: P. E. Nielsen	Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, North, South and West Yorkshire, and the assisted areas of Lincolnshire.
Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office Magnet House 59 Waterloo Street Glasgow G2 7BT Tel. 041 221 9833 Telex 77611 Director: P. D. H. King	The whole of Scotland.

Give NEB the opportunity to help solve our industrial problems – Sir Don Ryder

A plea for the National Enterprise Board to be given every opportunity to work with those in British industry in helping to solve its problems was made by Sir Don Ryder, Chairman of the Organising Committee for the NEB, when addressing the annual dinner of the Institute of Management Consultants in London on 18 April.

Sir Don said: 'It is a sad fact that we spend a lot of our time in this country arguing about what is wrong with British industry and whose fault it is – whether the blame should lie with governments, managers or workers. Too much concentration and attention on our weaknesses rather than our strengths is bad for morale in the boardroom and on the shop floor alike, and plays into the hands of our competitors abroad.'

There were, however, two facts which we had to face: Firstly, we had not put enough of our resources into investing in new plant and equipment. Secondly, we had not put enough effort and skill into improving the productivity and efficiency of the plant and equipment we already had.

'We all know,' continued Sir Don, 'the vicious circle which companies can sometimes get into. Slow growth and low profits mean that a company cannot put aside enough resources of its own or attract new capital from outside to finance an adequate level of new investment. This in turn leads to still lower growth and still lower profits.

'At the same time, a company in this situation finds it more difficult to create and sustain the kind of climate in industrial relations which favours flexibility in working practices and manning and improvements in productivity. The problem is: How can we help companies, basically sound companies, in lines of production where market prospects are generally good, to break out of this vicious circle? This is where there is, in my view, a most valuable role for an institution like the National Enterprise Board.

'We cannot afford, as a nation, to allow our manufacturing industry – on whose prosperity and well-being our whole economy depends – to fall more and more into this kind of vicious circle. It is right, therefore, that public funds should be available to support sound investment projects with good long-term prospects.

'This kind of investment banking function requires a basically commercial and entrepreneurial approach. That is why I strongly support the setting up of the NEB as a new public agency outside the Government to carry out this role.

'I am, of course, well aware that the provision of public money to industry is viewed with apprehension and anxiety by some people. Some feel that the normal commercial sources of finance will be undermined. Some think that public money must always be soft money. And some are opposed in principle to the extension of public ownership.'

Commenting on each of these aspects, Sir Don continued: 'On the first point, the Government's White Paper last August stressed that "as a new source of investment capital for manufacturing industry" the NEB would "set out to supplement and not to displace the supply of investment from

existing financial institutions and from companies' own resources".

'On the second point, the NEB is not intended to be a soft touch. In its normal activities, the NEB will be expected to secure an adequate return on that part of the nation's capital for which it is responsible. Although it will have to take account of broad economic priorities – for example, the need to increase exports or reduce dependence on imports, or to stimulate development in the less prosperous regions – the NEB will be expected to exercise its commercial judgment within that framework.

'The NEB will of course have, in addition, the role of acting, on occasion, as a channel for Government assistance to companies in difficulty. But, as the Industry Bill makes clear, this is not the NEB's prime function, and it is to be carried out completely separately from the NEB's other activities. When the Government wish to use the NEB in this way, there will have to be a specific direction from the Government. The funds for this purpose will be supplied by the Government specially on each occasion, and will be distinguished clearly from the NEB's normal transactions.

'Thirdly, there is the question of public ownership. Although the NEB will sometimes make loans to companies, it will normally provide finance in the form of equity capital. There is a clear need for many companies to enlarge their equity base in order to expand. If the NEB is to provide public money as permanent risk capital to a company, then it must inevitably acquire the rights of ownership that go with that stake. As taxpayers, we should have very reasonable grounds for complaint if this were not so.

'In addition, the NEB may, on occasion, want to purchase shares from existing shareholders where the shareholders are willing to sell, but the NEB will have no powers of compulsory acquisition. It will be subject to the normal rules of the Takeover Code and the Fair Trading Act.

'I hope, therefore, that as time goes on, there will be less concentration on some of these aspects which give rise to anxiety and contention, and more concentration on the ways in which the NEB can help to improve industrial efficiency in this country. It is surely obvious to all of us that we cannot hope to make progress in strengthening our industry and our economy without a joint effort on the part of all those who have a contribution to make – the Government, management and workers.

'The NEB has, I think, a great potential for assisting in the building up of a new and fruitful partnership of this kind. I hope that, from the day it is set up, the NEB will be able to work together with all those who want to strengthen British industry in solving our common problems. I am sure that the NEB can help; I only ask that it should be given as much opportunity as possible to do so.'

New Mole Valley aircraft routes this summer?

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, last week told more than 50 representatives of local authorities and amenity groups in the Heathrow area that he was anxious to be able to announce a decision on the proposed split of the Mole Valley aircraft route so as to enable the change to take place during the course of the summer.

A meeting, held at the Department of Trade headquarters, was called by Mr. Clinton Davis to enable the organisations to explain the 10 different proposals they had put forward for amendments to the Mole Valley route which is used by aircraft taking off from Heathrow when the wind is in the east – generally about one-third of all occasions during the year.

Summing up the discussion, Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'We have listened to a variety of proposals and examined the statements made and prepared most carefully with great expertise. I am struck by the readiness of all speakers here to effect a compromise. Views have been put forward most positively.

'I am not proposing to make a decision tonight. I must look carefully at the evidence, but we are anxious to arrive at a decision to enable the change to take place during the course of the summer. We cannot arrive at a total consensus, but my concern is to consider, if not the greatest good, perhaps, more appropriately, the least harm for the greatest number. The routes we introduce will be on a trial basis and will be monitored with great care.'

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, addressing a public meeting at the Department of Trade on the Mole Valley departure route from Heathrow.

Interest rates on Industry Act loans reduced

The interest rates for loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 have been reduced with effect from 21 April, reflecting the reduction in commercial rates of interest.

The concessionary rate of interest on loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act for employment-creating projects (Category A) is reduced from 10 per cent to 8½ per cent, while the 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans for modernisation projects not providing additional employment (Category B) is reduced from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent.

The rate of Interest Relief Grant available in those cases where it would be appropriate to allow an interest free period is being correspondingly reduced from 12 per cent to 11½ per cent for each interest free year.

Government factory for Normanton

A 1,350 m.² (15,000 sq. ft.) advance factory is to be built for the Department of Industry on the Normanton Industrial Estate, Normanton, West Yorkshire.

A contract for building the factory, which was designed by Corporation staff, has been awarded to Quibell and Son Ltd. of Doncaster. Architects for the project are Hawkins, Heath and Nelson of Sunderland, and the quantity surveyors are Turner and Townsend of Leeds.

Work is due to start this week and the premises should be ready for occupation in the autumn.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be made to the Regional Director, Department of Industry, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office, Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF (tel. Leeds (0532) 443171).

Land and General Developments Ltd.

The Department of Trade has received the report of merchant bankers who have been retained to advise as to the terms on which holders of non-voting shares in Land and General Developments Ltd. should be enfranchised.

The report is about to be considered by the Department with the parties who have entered an appearance in the proceedings.

The Department wishes shareholders in the company to be aware of the present position. They should seek such advice as they consider necessary before dealing with their shares in the company.

The Department of Trade applied to the High Court under Section 210 of the Companies Act 1948 on 24 February 1975 for an order seeking the enfranchisement of the non-voting shares in the company.

Future airport development in central and northern England

With the agreement of the Secretary of State for Trade, the Civil Aviation Authority has published its advice on future airport development in central and northern England.* It has also published a general paper on the development of the United Kingdom airport system* which explains the reasoning behind the Authority's approach to airport planning.

Central England

The Authority has concluded that Manchester and Birmingham should be regarded as the major international airports serving Central England, with Manchester handling all types of traffic and Birmingham all types other than 'long-haul' (ie, intercontinental) scheduled services. The operation of 'long-haul' services at Manchester should be encouraged in preference to other airports in the region for some years to come.

Liverpool, Leeds/Bradford, Blackpool and East Midlands should continue to handle domestic traffic, and short and 'medium-haul' charters. International scheduled services at these airports, on the other hand, should normally be licensed only where services to the same destinations at Manchester and Birmingham have become firmly and profitably established. The Authority notes, however, that given the unlikelihood that any of these airports (other than East Midlands) will become financially viable in the foreseeable future, it is for the local authorities to decide whether they are justified on other grounds in continuing operations.

In the case of East Midlands, joint services calling there and at Birmingham should be encouraged until fully viable services can be operated from both airports separately. East Midlands also provides a useful reserve of capacity in the long term for traffic from the Midlands and to a limited extent from areas further south.

Coventry and Humberside (Kirmington) should develop freely in accordance with purely local demand, but it is unlikely that either can become financially viable.

In reaching these conclusions the Authority considered the recommendations of the Metra Consulting Group that air services in the region should be concentrated into two major regional airports, one a new airport in North Cheshire and the other either a new airport to the north-east of Birmingham, or the existing East Midlands Airport. The Authority has not been able to accept this recommendation for the following reasons:

1 The consultants' traffic forecasts now appear to be too optimistic in the light of more recent developments.

2 The consultants underestimated the time needed for consultation, planning and development of major new airports, and also the cost of developing green-field sites.

3 The Authority is less optimistic about the economic advantage for airlines in concentrating all services at two airports, and about the environmental advantages of new airports.

Northern region

The Authority's advice affecting the northern region of England is that both Newcastle and Teesside, while preserving their present roles as feeder-airports, should be encouraged to cater for an increasing range of international services, insofar as these are commercially viable. The Authority's route licensing should be used to provide a greater measure of protection to new international scheduled services from either airport, to allow these to establish themselves and become viable.

The Authority sees no case for developing a new airport to serve the region or any urgent need at present to extend the runway at either Newcastle or Teesside to the extent necessary to enable intercontinental flights to be handled. A case might, however, be made for a more modest extension at Newcastle adequate to cater for medium-range traffic. In view of the recent setback to the growth of air traffic, the authorities responsible for both airports will no doubt wish to consider further their short-term capital investment programmes.

The Authority's advice concerning Carlisle is that there is no economic case for any substantial investment to increase the capacity of the existing runway.

In reaching the conclusion the Authority considered the recommendations made by Alan Stratford and Associates that the CAA should use its route-licensing system to encourage Teesside to grow more quickly than Newcastle; that the runway at Teesside should be extended; and that there should be runway and terminal building improvements at Carlisle. The Authority takes the view, however, that ASA has over-estimated the natural growth potential of Teesside, in relation to Newcastle, and that in the case of Carlisle the investment programme recommended would mean operating at a financial loss indefinitely.

UK airport system

In its paper on the development of the UK airport system the Authority sets out for the first time a general philosophy for airport planning in this country. It starts from the belief that the demand for air services should be the governing factor, not the availability of airports.

The paper recognises that the UK airport system is moving away from a feeder/hub pattern with Heathrow as the single hub to one where a number of regional airports offer a network of air services, including international services, both scheduled and charter, with adequate interlining facilities. It is therefore important to identify those airports best fitted to become the major regional airports of the future and to provide a measure of protection to international services at these airports until they become firmly established and profitable.

The smaller airports should be free to operate other types of service – domestic, charters and general aviation – without restriction. In the first place these services enjoy the advantage of convenient local access and in the second there is less economic advantage, compared with international scheduled services, for the airlines in concentrating operations at a single airport.

The Authority recognises that most of the smaller airports will continue to make financial losses.

* Airport Development in the Central England Area (CAP 373), price £1.35; Airport Development in the Northern Region (CAP 374), price 40p; The Development of the UK Airport System (CAP 372), price 40p – copies obtainable from CAA PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos, or by personal callers at CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2.

Maritime satellite safety service

A new international space organisation – Inmarsat – could result in substantial improvements to the emergency and safety services at sea, Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, told an intergovernmental conference which opened in London on 23 April.

The 17-day conference, set up by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, is discussing the establishment of the Inmarsat organisation, which would control a maritime satellite service. The service would improve the existing congested ship-to-shore communications.

Concorde advertisement for US

Concorde advertisements giving key facts about the Anglo-French supersonic airliner appeared in the *New York Times*, *Newsday* magazine and the Long Island press on 17 April. The advertisements were sponsored by the joint manufacturers BAC and Aerospatiale.

Formal inquiry into loss of MV 'East Shore'

The Department of Trade has ordered a Formal Investigation to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the loss, with all hands, of the MV *East Shore* in the Mediterranean on 17 January 1974.

The hearing will probably be held in London but the date and place will be announced later.

More scope for tourism

The Government's new policy guidelines for tourism could mean more money for selective developments, including bigger projects, Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said on 18 April.

Mr. Deakins, addressing the Northumbria Tourist Board on the Government's new guidelines on home tourism, said: 'The new home tourism policies will gradually produce a significant shift in the emphasis and techniques of Government support for tourism.

'The intention is to realise our national tourism potential more fully by giving more help to those parts of the country with tourism opportunities which have not been tapped because the local resources are not strong enough to do this unaided, much as the regional (and national) economy would benefit. Implementation may not be wholly complete for perhaps three years, although we certainly hope to see some results, practical results, meanwhile.'

Mr. Deakins said that the new policies could mean more money for selective assistance under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969. He added: 'This could include even more scope for bigger projects. If we are to do this it will call for a good deal of careful marshalling of projects to get our priorities right as well as sifting their effectiveness in cost benefit terms, if money is not to disappear into a bottomless well.

'And we shall need to match the expansion of new facilities and attractions with proper publicity. 'I must not, of course, mislead anyone into thinking that the changes I have indicated can happen overnight or indeed that a big new tourist project could be built in Northumbria tomorrow.

'Significant shifts in Government spending, and indeed in Britain's tourism policies generally, take time to accomplish. We are planning sensible coherent long-term policies for the next five years and more, taking account of the inevitable and necessary constraints. Selectivity is a keynote to get very best possible value from the funds available.'

The guidelines announced by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, on 21 November 1974 were:

a To give more emphasis on publicising the attractions of Britain outside the main tourist centres and outside the peak seasons so as to stem the growing pressure on congested centres, and bring economic benefits of tourism to areas that need them.

b To switch Government expenditure to develop untapped potential for tourism in those areas that can readily absorb and benefit from more visitors, particularly in certain parts of the Development Areas.

c To cut the heavy expenditure on generalised promotion both at home and overseas.

d To put more sponsored activities on a self-financing basis.

Ground proximity warning system to become mandatory

The Civil Aviation Authority proposes to make it mandatory for most public transport aircraft to carry a Ground Proximity Warning System as soon as is practicable.

The Authority proposes that:

i the approved system must provide both visual and sound warnings which operate automatically and continuously until the hazardous situation is resolved, and which are distinct from any other warning device;

ii the requirement shall apply to aeroplanes having a maximum certificated take-off weight in excess of 15,000 kg. or authorised to carry 30 passengers or more;

iii the dates of compliance with the new requirement should be mid-1976 for turbo-jet aeroplanes and mid-1977 for other aeroplanes;

iv flight with unserviceable equipment shall not be permitted unless the aircraft is on its way to a base where the equipment can be repaired.

During the past year the Authority has been carrying out trials of a ground proximity warning system in its own aircraft, using a system manufactured in the United States. Although the trials have not quite been completed, enough progress has been made to enable an interim report to recommend the fitting of a ground proximity warning system with at least the capability similar to that of the American system.

The Authority is now consulting with the industry on operational requirements and technical specifications. In framing these, the Authority will provide sufficient flexibility to allow not only for systems now in production or likely to be in production in the near future, but also for systems of different kinds which may emerge from future development.

Current and immediately projected systems make use of a computer receiving information from a radio altimeter, barometric altimeter, landing gear/flap selectors and, where an approach warning facility is provided, from the ILS (instrument landing system) receiver.

PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT 1973

Area off Southward Well Rock, Isles of Scilly to be designated as a restricted area

The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as a restricted area all within 300 metres of the site off Southward Well Rock, Isles of Scilly where a vessel lies wrecked on the seabed at latitude 49° 55′ 15″ North, longitude 06° 21′ 02″ West.

After the Order is made and comes into effect it will be an offence within this area to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representations about the proposal to make this Order they should write to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Branch 1B, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP by 12 May 1975.

Loss of 'Compass Rose III'

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, answering a Private Notice Question in the House of Commons on 17 April on the reported loss of the *Compass Rose III*, said:

'It is with regret that I have to announce that the *Compass Rose III*, a survey vessel operating in the North Sea on behalf of Total Oil Marine, appears to have been lost with all hands.

'The *Compass Rose III* is a Panamanian-registered vessel, but I understand that the parent company is either Belgian or French. The crew and technicians on board were of Spanish and French nationality, although there was one United Kingdom citizen on board whom I understand to have been a Decca employee. The Hon. Member will appreciate that less information is immediately available than would have been the case if this had been a British ship.

'The last radio contact with the vessel was understood to have been on 7 April, when technical information was reported to Total Oil Marine Ltd. in Peterhead. However, it was not until the evening of 15 April that the vessel's operators, Saunier Maritime of Marseilles asked the Coastguard at Wick to make inquiries. Shipping was alerted at once, and an air search was begun at dawn the next morning. A body which was picked up by a fishing vessel on 14 April – that is before the *Compass Rose III* was reported missing – was subsequently identified as that of a French crew member of the *Compass Rose III*. The search failed to find any trace of the vessel, or any survivors, and was called off at 21.00 hours on 16 April.

'We have informed the Panamanian, French and Belgian authorities, and an inspector has been appointed to obtain statements from those in Britain who may have some knowledge of the circumstances in which the vessel was lost. Clearly an inquiry is necessary, and we are in touch with those concerned, including the flag state.

'I am sure the House would wish to join me in offering its deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in this tragic occurrence.'

Consumer Credit Act 1974: exemption of certain agreements secured on land

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, after consultation with interested parties, is now inviting submissions requesting exemption under section 16(1) of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. This section allows certain agreements to be designated as exempt agreements. Such agreements will not be 'regulated agreements' and, as such, will not be subject to many provisions of the Act. (Exempt agreements will, for example, continue to be subject to the 'extortionate credit bargain' provisions of the Act and may be subject to the advertising and credit brokerage provisions).

Under section 16(1) the agreements which the Secretary of State may classify as exempt are limited to consumer credit agreements of the kind listed in subsection (2) (all of which are agreements secured on land) where the creditor is:

a an insurance company,

b a friendly society,

c an organisation of employers or organisation of workers,

d a charity,

e a land improvement company, or

f a body corporate named or specifically referred to in any public general Act.

Under the power in section 16(4) the scope of exemptions under this section will be limited further to agreements, of a type specified in 16(2), which are:

a to finance the construction of or acquisition of, or of a site for, a dwelling or 'business premises' (ie, premises occupied for business or other purposes) or the provision of a dwelling or business premises by the conversion of a building; or

b to finance the alteration, enlarging, repair or improvement of a dwelling or business premises where the creditor is the creditor under an agreement within (a) above relating to that dwelling or those premises; or

c for specialist commercial lending not normally available except from a body referred to in a public general Act or because of a specific provision in a public general Act (eg, loans within section 2(1) of the National Health Service Act 1966 by the General Practice Finance Corporation).

Further details of how organisations of the types listed above may request exemption under section 16(1) are available from: Section a (VHS), Consumer Credit Branch, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Room 171, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 3583).

Price Commission reference on fresh fish

The terms of the Price Commission reference on prices and margins in fish distribution, were defined by Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection in the House of Commons on 16 April. Replying to a question, Mr. Maclennan said:

'The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, pursuant to paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 1 to the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, hereby refers to the Price Commission for examination and report the prices and margins in the distribution (including preparation for sale) of fish and the extent of changes in these prices and margins.

'In this reference "fish" means any food for human consumption produced in the course of fishing which has not been incorporated in any processed product and to which no process has been applied except cleaning, sterilising, breaking down of bulk supplies, packaging, chilling, freezing, curing, cutting-up or filleting.'

New references to the Price Commission

New arrangements for finding out the facts behind prices changes were announced on 17 April by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Though the Price Code enables price increases to be looked at, Mrs. Williams has decided that action is needed to examine selected questions about individual prices, brought to her attention by the public, consumer organisations and Members of Parliament. The need for such an examination in no way implies that abuses exist but that it is desirable to get an objective assessment of the facts.

In answer to a Parliamentary Question from Cledwyn Hughes MP (Anglesey), Mrs. Williams said:

'I have decided to develop the Commission's role in the investigation of particular pricing questions.

'Under Part II of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, the Price Commission has the specific duty of enforcing the Price Code but in addition, under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to that Act, I can invite the Commission to report on any question about prices. The power to make references to the Price Commission has already been used on a limited scale, and I now propose to introduce a new programme of references under the provisions of paragraph 2(i) of Schedule 1 to the Counter-Inflation Act 1973. My purpose will be to invite reports on individual pricing problems of interest or concern, so that the facts of the situation can be established and explained to the public, and remedies sought for any abuses that may be revealed. I hope that the firms concerned will give the Price Commission their co-operation in this task.

'I have today referred the following questions to the Price Commission for examination and report under these arrangements:

a The costs and prices of wholesalers and retailers of coal and manufactured solid smokeless fuels for domestic consumption and in particular how gross and net margins are arrived at, what are the current levels of these margins and the effect on these margins and on retail prices of increases in producers' prices.

b The prices of sanitary towels and tampons and, in particular, the reasons for recent increases in their prices, with special reference to movements in raw material prices and to any other matter appearing to the Commission to be relevant.

c The price of commonly purchased special diabetic foods and, in particular, the reasons for any difference between the rate of recent price increases in and the general level of retail prices of such foods and comparable foods.

'I shall also be asking the Price Commission to examine the price of food in outlying areas of the country. I am currently considering the terms of this reference.

'I shall refer further questions to the Commission as these reports are completed.'

The present batch of references includes three topics on which Mrs. Williams has received a good many letters from the public (food prices in outlying areas, prices of sanitary protection, and of diabetic foods). The remaining topic (margins on coal distribution) is one where Mrs. Williams considers that it is particularly important to get at the facts at a time when the pithead price of coal is increasing.

Notes

The references already made to the Price Commission are as follows:

i By a standing reference in September 1973 the Price Commission was asked to keep prices and margins on *fresh food* under review. Within this reference the Commission have published *three General Reports* (for the periods September 1973-February 1974, January to July 1974 and July to December 1974 together with a report on *The Marketing of Eggs* (HMSO July 1974) and an *Interim Report on Fruit and Vegetables* (HMSO 1974).

ii In July 1974 a reference was made on margins and discounts in the sale of petrol. An interim report Motor Fuel Retailers' Margins was published by HMSO on 20 March 1975. The final report is expected shortly.

The Price Commission's advisory function in dealing with references is entirely separate from their function in applying the Price Code. The Commission are required to examine whatever question is specified in the reference, and report to the Minister who made the reference.

White Paper on patents

Proposals aimed at giving Britain a modern and strengthened patent system to exploit fully the nation's inventions are contained in a White Paper, published on 17 April.

How the new system might work is detailed by the Government in a consultative document, published on the 17 April and circulated to interested organisations.

The proposals contained in the White Paper broadly follow recommendations made by the Banks Committee, in 1970. The Committee was set up in 1967 to review British patent law, now unchanged for more than 25 years.

The White Paper says that the Government intends to introduce legislation during the next Parliamentary Session revising the patent system:

To ensure it is in tune with modern trends and sufficiently flexible to accommodate future changes;

To streamline procedures for obtaining patents;

To establish a special Court to hear patent cases; and

To take account of international developments.

The consultative document supplements the White Paper and sets out in detail the Government's proposals for implementing the recommendations of the Banks Committee. Reference is also made to the EEC Patent Convention where it says proposals are still to be regarded as tentative as the Convention is still under negotiation.

New procedures

The new system proposed in the White Paper will provide for patent applications to be published much earlier than they are now.

Search and examination will be separated, and examination will be stricter. Lack of 'inventive step', for example, will become a reason for refusing a patent application at the examination stage.

This is likely to result in fewer applications being granted, but, says the White Paper, they will have a higher presumption of validity, and protracted opposition by third parties before a patent is granted will be eliminated.

The White Paper also proposes a redefinition of what constitutes an 'invention'. Up to now, this has meant 'manner of new manufacture'. But, argues the White Paper, although this definition has been interpreted with flexibility, it is uncertain whether it is sufficient to embrace all future changes in technology which deserve patent protection.

It is also proposed to compile a list of items which will not be eligible for patenting. This would include computer programmes and methods for treating human or animal bodies by surgery or therapy.

Changes in the Law

The White Paper proposes that the present 16-year life of a patent should be extended to 20 years to reflect the increasing complexity of modern technology and developments overseas.

For the first time it is proposed to define legally 'an infringement'. This will in future mean unauthorised manufacture, marketing or use of a patented product.

Importing products made by a process covered by a British patent would also be banned.

Also proposed is the extension of patent law to cover the concept of 'contributory infringement' – gaining advantage from a patent against the interest of the patentee, but without direct infringement.

The White Paper proposes a new Court to hear appeals. When sitting it would consist of a judge appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and two technically qualified lay members drawn from a panel appointed by the Secretary of State for Trade.

Compulsory licences and Crown use

Compulsory Licence provisions in the Patent Act provide the main safeguard against the abuse of patent monopoly.

In general, says the White Paper, they will be maintained, but it makes special mention of their effect on pharmaceutical patents.

The Government, it points out, feels that the present special compulsory licence provisions of the Patents Act (Section 41) should be retained to maintain competition on price and product.

But the Government does feel that the 'Crown use' powers in the Act – they give

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
1 April 1975		
1,250,299	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Method of producing cumene hydroperoxide
1,275,895	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for the continuous manufacture of phenol resins of the novolak type
1,281,820	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for manufacturing polyethylene
1,282,237	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for making ethylene polymers or copolymers
1,284,507	Societe Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for manufacturing sodium phosphates
1,284,870	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for chorinating linear paraffins
1,286,897	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for the manufacture of light building elements
1,292,406	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for the manufacture of light building elements
1,292,530	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for the manufacture of sodium sulphate
1,295,149	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for the continuous manufacture of graft polymers
1,295,371	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Polyester composition and method of manufacturing the same
1,297,179	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for continuous polymerisation of vinyl
1,297,771	RFD-GQ Ltd. (formerly RFD Co. Ltd.)	Apparatus for escaping from high structures
1,298,900	RFD-GQ Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to buckles
1,333,477	RFD-GQ Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to parachutes
1,139,420	Amazonen Werke H. Dreyer	Machine for transporting and discharging powdery and granular material
1,263,897	Davum	Improvements in or relating to flexible structural plate pipes and the like
1,293,452	General Cable Corporation	Zero backlash, low friction, linear-rotary translator
1,303,080	James Wood Senior	An improvement in or relating to multi-cylinder internal combustion engines
1,310,578	Societe de Constructions Mecaniques Panhard & Levassor	Improvements in rotary piston internal combustion engines
1,314,413	The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to assembling articles
1,323,134	Physics International Co.	Fuel injection and control system
1,323,783	Licentia Patent Verwaltungs GmbH	An arrangement for safeguarding servo drives
4 April 1975		
1,212,902	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Time division multiplex system
1,215,043	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Delay line arrangement
1,274,782	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to thick film circuit assemblies
1,279,208	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Method of and apparatus for producing fine powder
1,282,023	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electrical resistor material
1,285,161	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Oscillation generators
1,296,882	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Microphone headsets
1,297,093	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Acoustic earpiece
1,298,269	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in and relating to telephone systems
1,303,005	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Motor control
1,327,921	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Transversal equaliser
1,333,920	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Signal combining unit
1,343,455	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Semiconductor circuit arrangement
1,348,141	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Subscriber carrier telephone system
1,217,556	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit identity search in a telephone exchange
1,279,787	International Standard Electric Corporation	Arrangment for the switching of reed contacts
1,280,278	International Standard Electric Corporation	TDM telephone exchange
1,325,382	International Standard Electric Corporation	Antenna coupling arrangement
1,330,773	International Standard Electric Corporation	PCM signalling system
1,343,849	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electrical coil holder
1,347,119	International Standard Electric Corporation	Tuning circuits
1,347,707	International Standard Electric Corporation	Voltage variable capacitor tuning circuit

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Ministers wide powers to authorise the use of patented inventions by the National Health Service – should continue to be available.

Employees' inventions

The White Paper says that the Government believes that employers should not be able to impair the legal position of employee inventors. This would mean that an employer could no longer require his employees to assign to him future inventions made outside their employment.

The Government, says the White Paper, is prepared, if public discussion shows this to be warranted, to consider a statutory award scheme for employee inventors, and it points out that several other countries have such schemes.

International developments

The White Paper gives notice of the Government's intention to ratify several international patent conventions – the Council of Europe Convention on the unification of substantive law (the Strasbourg Convention), the Patent Co-operation Treaty, the European Patent Convention, and if it is finalised in time and the UK stays in the EEC, the Community Patent Convention.

Notes

The Committee of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Banks, was appointed in 1967, and reported in 1970.

The Strasbourg Convention was signed by the UK in 1963. The terms of reference of the Banks Committee expressly requested the Committee to make its recommendations in the light of the UK's intention to ratify the Convention. The Convention is concerned only with the harmonisation of national laws and does not establish an international patent.

The Patent Co-operation Treaty was signed by the UK in 1970 and provides for work-sharing in the processing of patent applications by providing common procedures. It is of potentially world-wide application and includes Japan, USA and USSR among non-European signatories.

The European Patent Convention provides for a European system for granting patents in accordance with the procedures and substantive law set out in the Convention. The Convention includes both EEC and non-EEC countries. The European Patent Office will have its seat at Munich and will be internationally staffed. Patents granted will have the effect of national patents in the contracting countries designated by the applicant.

The Community Patent Convention, which is still under negotiation, provides for the issue by the European Patent Office of a unitary patent covering the whole of the EEC.

Copies of the White Paper (Patent Law Reform Cmnd 6000) are available from HMSO, price 18p net. Copies of the consultative document (Patent Law Reform – Consultative Document) are also available from HMSO, price 51p net.

Alex Eadie announces new investment in Scotland

The National Coal Board is to spend over £3 million to gain access to at least 15 million tons of coal reserves under the Firth of Forth.

This was announced on 16 April by Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy. He was speaking after a two-and-a-half-hour visit underground at Seafield Colliery, Fife.

Mr. Eadie said that the project would provide replacement capacity at the Bogside Mine. He added: 'This development of the Bogside Mine is aimed at maintaining production of coal in the Longannet complex – which feeds the largest coal-fired power station in Europe – in the second half of the 1980s.'

'This is an important project for Scotland, not least because it looks so far into the future. It is part of 'Plan for Coal' – the huge investment programme endorsed by the Government, trade unions and the NCB last year. I think this announcement is an answer to those who deride the Scottish coal field – to those who say that it cannot be profitable, that it has no future. The industry is vital to Scotland and is making a major contribution to the solution of the nation's balance of payments problems.

'Above all, today's announcement is a further sign that the Government and the NCB has confidence in the mineworkers' ability to increase productivity and get the coal the country needs so badly, at a competitive price. I hope that the industry's present customers will take account of that confidence in the coming years.

'I have been encouraged by the improvements in coal production figures in the past months. Although total 1974/75 production was slightly less than 115 million tons, production during March represented an annual, seasonally adjusted, total production of 120.5 million tons.

'Production in the first quarter of 1975, at 31.2 million tons was 1.2 million tons above the bonus threshold. This will mean extra pay of about £3 a week for the men between March and June. I for one, am happy to see miners getting a direct benefit from their improved productivity and I look forward to hearing that they are receiving even larger bonuses in the future.

'Absenteeism has fallen dramatically. In fact, since mid-February, percentage absenteeism has fallen every week except for the pre-Easter week – from about 18.7 per cent to 15.1 per cent.

'The Government's faith in the coal industry has been made very clear in the past year. I think we have a right to expect some returns for that faith in terms of increased coal production and high productivity at a sustained rate. I think we are now beginning to get that.

'Certainly, the industry can be sure that a record of sustained high productivity will reap its own rewards, not just in terms of higher wages, but with new investment to ensure a healthy future and stable employment.'

Onshore petroleum exploration licences

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has granted 14 licences authorising the exploration for petroleum (ie oil and gas) to Shell (UK) Ltd. under the provisions of the Petroleum (Production) Act, 1934 and related regulations.

The licence areas fall into four geographical groups:

- 939 square kilometres in Clwyd, Merseyside and Cheshire. (Two licences):
- 3,340 square kilometres in the counties of Derby, Hereford, Leicester, Salop, Stafford, West Midlands and Worcester. (Seven licences):
- 2,000 square kilometres in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Greater London Council, Hertfordshire and Northamptonshire. (Four licences):
- 500 square kilometres in Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire. (One licence):

The licences authorise the searching for oil and gas by prospecting and geological surveying, including drilling to a depth of not more than 350 metres to obtain geological information.

The licences do not confer the right to drill for or to produce oil or gas. Licensees must obtain the permission of landowners and occupiers before entering on to any land. They are also required to consult local authorities before carrying out any seismic survey or drilling operation and to obtain any planning permissions which may be required.

Licences are valid in the first instance for a period of three years and may be renewed annually at the discretion of the Secretary of State for up to a further three years.

Eric Varley commissions Europe's largest dual-fired power station

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has formally commissioned the CEGB's Kingsnorth 'A' 2,000 MW dual oil and coal-fired power station – the largest of its kind in Europe.

Describing the station as a remarkable technical achievement, symbolic of the nation's strength, Mr. Varley said on 18 April:

'Britain is, and will continue to be, the strongest and most secure nation in western Europe in terms of energy resources. We have the biggest coal industry and, as the latest recruitment figures show, it is growing stronger every day. We have an oil potential which will make us self-sufficient in energy by 1980.

'It is therefore symbolic of our nation's strength that this power station should be the largest dual oil and coal-fired station in the whole of Europe. It is a remarkable technical achievement.'

The Queen's Award to Industry 1975

The Queen's Award to Industry this year has been made to 95 firms: 76 for export achievement, 17 for technological innovation and two for achievement on both counts. The recipients represent a wide spread of industrial and commercial activity and size of company; Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and all regions of England are represented.

Criteria

The criteria for the Award are as follows:

i 'A substantial and sustained increase in export earnings to a level which is outstanding for the products or services concerned and for the size of the applicant unit's operations. Account will be taken of any special market factors described in the application. Applicants for the Award will be expected to demonstrate the basis of the achievement (eg improved marketing organisation or new initiative to cater for export markets) and this will be taken into consideration. Export earnings considered will include receipts by the applicant unit in this country from its exports of goods produced in this country, and its provision of services to non-residents, after deduction therefrom of overseas expenses incurred other than marketing expenses. Income by profits (after overseas tax) remitted to this country from the applicant unit's direct investments in its overseas branches, subsidiaries or associates in the same general line of business will be taken into account, but not receipts by profits or other overseas investment or by interest on overseas loans or credit.

ii A significant advance, leading to increased efficiency, in the application of technology to a production or development process in British industry or the production for sale of goods which incorporate new and advanced technological qualities.'

The Queen's Award to Industry differs from personal Honours, in that it is given to the industrial unit as a whole – management and employees working as a team. Units holding the Award are entitled to fly the Award flag and to display the Emblem on their letter headings, in advertising, on the packagings of goods produced in this country, on the goods themselves, and on articles used by employees such as lapel badges, neck ties, cuff links and brooches.

The Award is held for a period of five years – thus the Awards made on 21 April 1970 expire on 20 April 1975. (However units may continue to display the Emblem of previous Awards during the life of any Awards gained subsequently.) A holder of an Award can apply for consideration in subsequent years and receive a further Award in respect of new outstanding achievement beyond that recognised by the previous Award. This year 26 Awards for export achievement and four Awards for technological innovation are made to units holding current Awards granted in previous years.

The Award is formally conferred by a Grant of Appointment, and is symbolised by a representation of the Emblem cast in stainless steel and encapsulated in a transparent acrylic block. Presentations will be made on behalf of The Queen by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenants of Counties during the coming months.

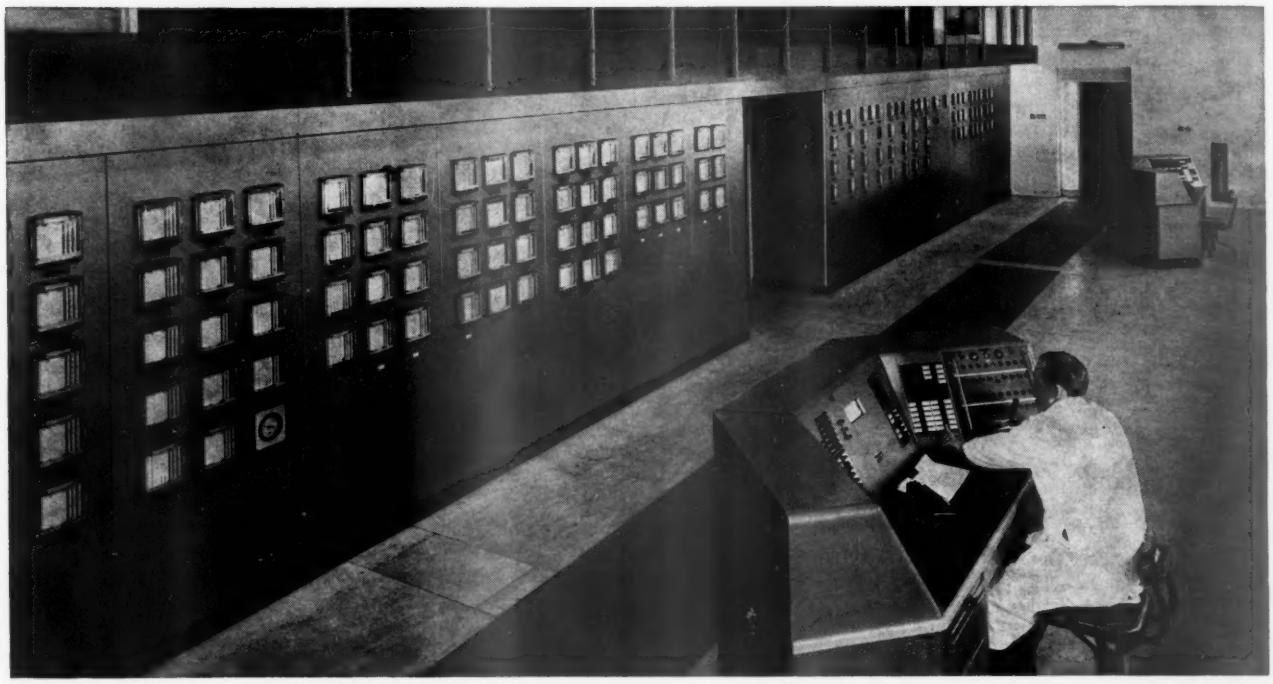
For export achievement

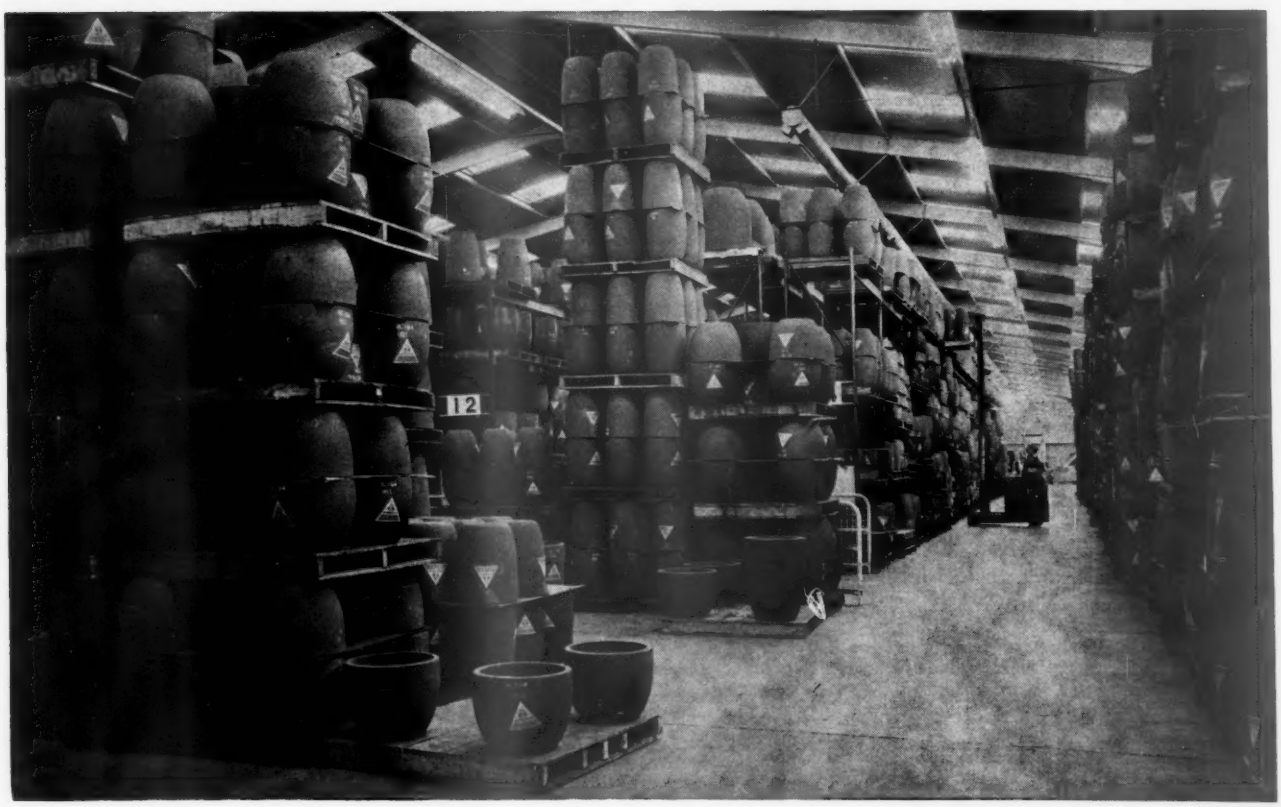
The Marchon Division (UK) of Albright and Wilson Ltd.
Allied Colloids Ltd.
Anderson Mavor Ltd.
Asprey and Co. Ltd.

Picture opposite page: The EMI-Scanner, a computer-aided system for diagnosing many types of brain condition. The equipment was the subject of a Queen's Award for technological innovation two years ago, and has now gained for EMI X-Ray Systems Division an Award for export achievement. An Award for exports was also won this year by EMI Sound and Vision Equipment Ltd.

Below (top): Main control room of British Celanese Ltd.'s petrochemical plant at Spondon, Derby. Increased exports of yarns, plastics and chemicals produced at Spondon, Coventry, Wrexham and Lancaster have won the company the Queen's Award for export achievement.

Below (bottom): Warehouse at the Norton, Worcs., factory of Morganite Crucible Ltd. It is from this warehouse that the company's products are exported to 74 countries throughout the world.





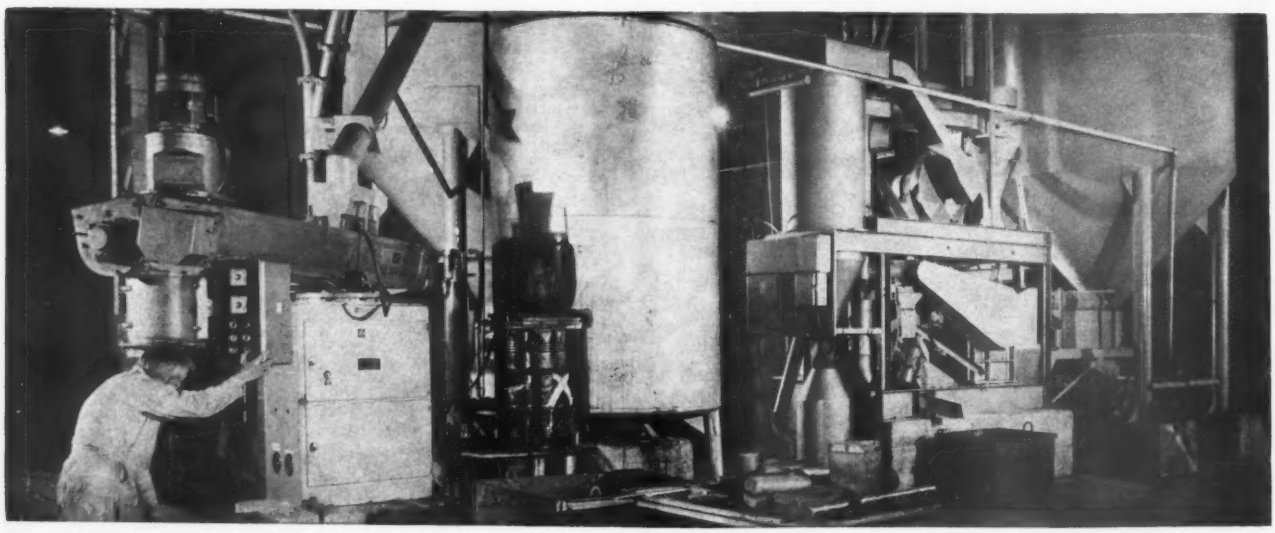
Picture below: A Baker Perkins 'Fascold' mixer installation at Fondinox foundry, Cremona, Italy. Fascold mixers have greatly increased productivity in the foundry industry in reducing time required for core and mould making, and have won for Baker Perkins an Award for technological innovation.

For export achievement
continued

W. S. Atkins Group Ltd.
Beckman Instruments Ltd.
Biwater Treatment Co. Ltd.
George Blair and Co. Ltd.
Blue Anchor Caravan Manufacturing Division Ltd.
Booth Bros. (Boobros) Ltd.
British Celanese Ltd.
British Hovercraft Corporation Ltd.
The Power Cables Division and the Supertension Cables Division of British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.
Burberrys Ltd.
The Colchester Lathe Co. Ltd.
Brian Colquhoun and Partners
Concargo Ltd.
Crabtree Denims Ltd.
R. Croan and Sons Ltd.
John Dewar and Sons Ltd.
Domnick Hunter Engineers Ltd.
Donaghadee Carpets Ltd.
The X-Ray Systems Division of EMI Ltd.
The Telecommunications Division of EMI Sound and Vision Equipment Ltd.
The Clay Division of English China Clays Ltd.
Ethicon Ltd.
Eurotherm Ltd.
Evans Electroselenium Ltd.
Federal Electric Ltd.
The Reinforcements Division of Fibreglass Ltd.
The Financial Times Ltd.
James Garnar and Sons Ltd.
The Turbocharger Division of Garrett Airsearch Ltd.
The Bankfield Division and the Wheel Division of GKN Sankey Ltd.
Glaxo Holdings Ltd.
Ilford Ltd.
The Organics Division, the Pharmaceuticals Division and the Methanol Group of the Agricultural Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
Instron Ltd.
International Harvester Co. of Great Britain Ltd.
The Consumer Division of James A. Jobling and Co. Ltd.
K.E.F. Electronics Ltd.
Kina Engineering Ltd.
Kirkpatrick of Ballyclare Ltd.
Knoll Spinning Co. Ltd.
P. Leiner and Sons Ltd.
Letraset International Ltd.
Lewmar Marine Ltd.
Loewy Robertson Engineering Co. Ltd.
London and Overseas Freighters Ltd.
Luxfer Ltd.
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd.
Matra-Matic Co. Ltd.
Mechema Ltd.
Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd.
Mitchell Beazley Ltd.
The Tobacco Machinery Division of Molins Ltd.
Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.
Morganite Crucible Ltd.
Mullard Ltd.
Ogdens (Otley) Ltd.
Parsons Peebles Ltd.
Peel Jones Copper Products Ltd.
Pig Improvement Co. Ltd.
Proprietary Perfumes Ltd.
The Rank Cintel Division of Rank Precision Industries Ltd.
Rank Xerox Ltd.
Rapid Metal Developments Ltd.
R.I.C. Capacitors Ltd.
Ernest Scragg and Sons Ltd.
Setpoint Ltd.
Sevcon Ltd.
The Aircraft Division of Short Brothers and Harland Ltd.
Stanhay (Ashford) Ltd.
The Magnesia Division of Steetley (Mfg.) Ltd.
W. S. Unkles (Seafoods) Ltd.
The Howson-Algraphy Group of Vickers Ltd.

For technological innovation
Allen and Hanburys Research Ltd.
Autoflow Engineering Ltd.
The Foundry Machinery Division of Baker Perkins Ltd.
The Research Division of The British Aluminium Co. Ltd.
Britten-Norman (Bembridge) Ltd.
Dowty Hydraulic Units Ltd.
The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.
Marconi-Elliott Avionic Systems Ltd.
Micro Consultants Ltd.
Micron Sprayers Ltd.
Mini Tunnels International Ltd.
Netlon Ltd.
The Plant Breeding Institute
Scott Bader Co. Ltd.
The Kelvin Hughes Division of Smiths Industries Ltd.
Spembly Ltd.
Vickers Oceanics Ltd.

For export achievement and technological innovation
The Guided Weapons Division of British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.
Sinclair Radionics Ltd.

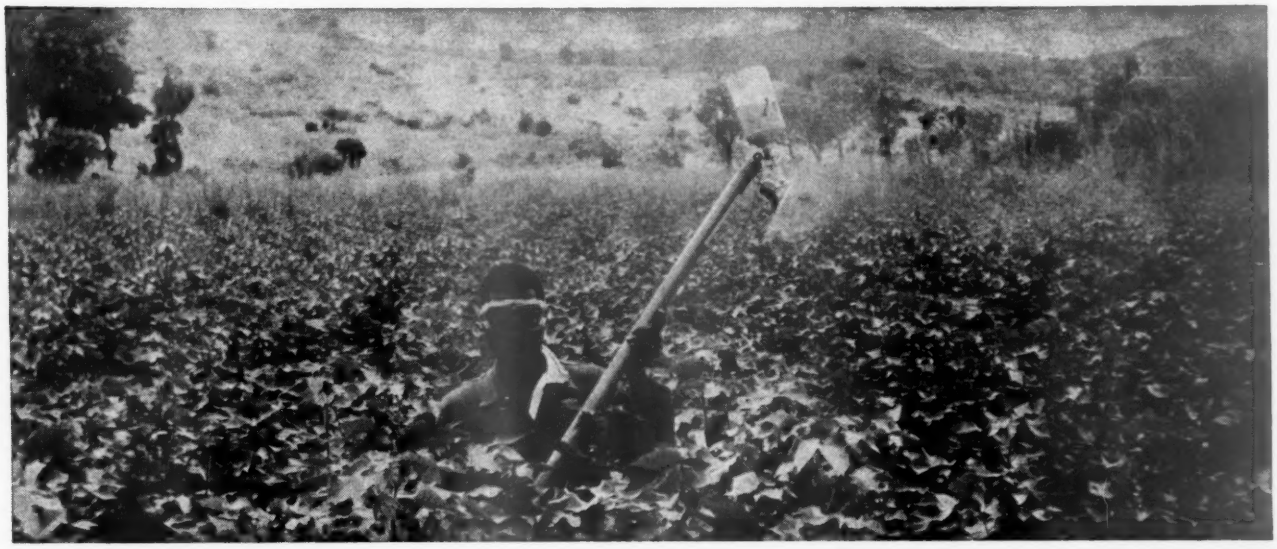


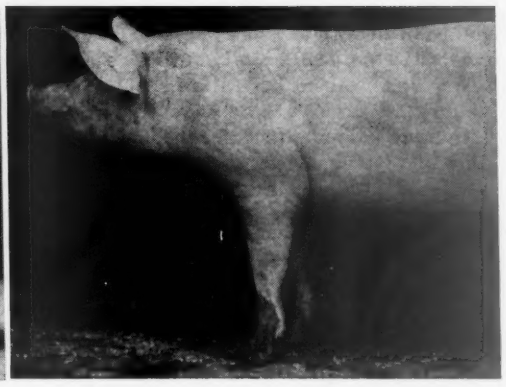
Top: The Ulva sprayer in use on cotton in Africa. Designed mainly for developing countries, the sprayer has led to an Award for technological innovation. Micron Sprayers Ltd., Bromyard, Herefordshire, is, with 13 employees, the smallest company to gain the Award this year.

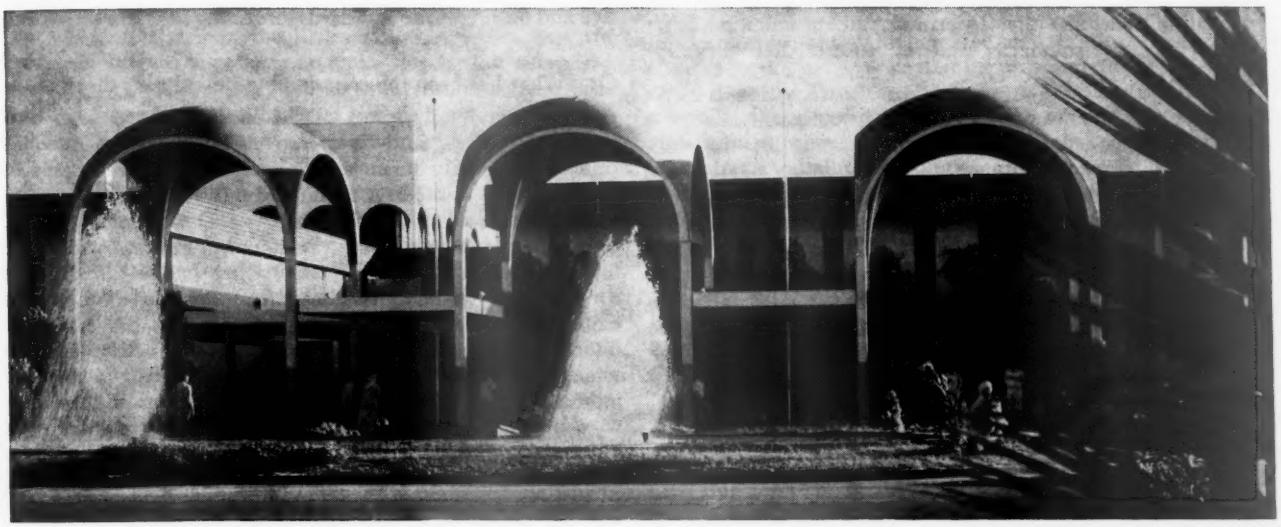
Middle left: 'Pyrex' tableware in Autumn Glory floral decoration. James A. Jobling and Co. Ltd. increased exports by £2.3 million in three years.

The pig in the middle has helped Pig Improvements Co. Ltd., Abingdon, win an Award for export achievement: exports of breeding pigs have increased five-fold in three years.

Bottom: Rashid Hospital, Dubai. One hundred per cent finance was arranged by Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd., the first merchant bank to receive an Award. Architects were John R. Harris, and contractors Bernard Sunley and Sons Ltd.







Britain

Way ahead for fishing safety

Malcolm Service answers questions put by Frank Martin on the Fishing Vessels (Safety Provisions) Rules 1975

Britain's fishing industry has been very much in the headlines recently. But from behind the publicity scenes has come what may turn out to be one of the most significant developments ever in the field of fishing vessel safety.

On 3 April the Department of Trade published new survey rules for the safety of fishing vessels both in terms of construction and equipment. (*Trade and Industry*, 11th April 1975, page 50).

The Rules come into force progressively from 1 May. What they mean is that, for the first time, all UK-registered fishing vessels of 12 metres in length and over will become subject to statutory survey for the issue of a UK fishing vessel certificate without which they will not be able to proceed to sea. To qualify for their certificate they will have to comply with very detailed new construction rules, as well as the existing rules for life-saving appliances, radio, direction finders and radio navigation aids.

The new Rules, which will apply to all new vessels as from 1 July 1975, will come into effect for different categories of existing vessels over a six-year period. Those built before 1947 will be dealt with as a first priority. The more modern vessels, most of which have been built to standards which match the new Rules, will be left to last. All the 2,300 vessels which continue in service will be surveyed and certificated by 1981.

In preparation for the introduction of the Rules, the Department of Trade has, over the past few months, held a series of 'teach-ins' in a large number of fishing ports at which local owners, skippers, crew representatives and builders have had the intended application of the Rules explained to them.

I recently met Malcolm Service, one of the senior officials in the Department of Trade responsible for fishing vessel safety, to discuss the new Rules.

I asked him first about the description of the Rules by Clinton Davis, the Minister concerned, as a far-reaching innovation, reflecting the Government's determination to set statutory safety standards and to ensure that they are observed.

A: I think what the Minister had in mind was that, over a great many years, efforts have concentrated more on improving the safety of merchant ships, in setting mandatory standards of construction of hull and machinery, fire protection, stability, load-line requirements and so on. None of these has applied to fishing vessels, though some operate in the most severe conditions of sea and weather.

Fishing vessels, of course, have had to carry life-rafts and other life-saving appliances, install fire-fighting equipment and have proper radio, but in these other matters I have mentioned there has been nothing, apart from the rather generalised recommendations we published in 1969. Most fishing vessel owners take pride in their vessels and are very safety conscious. They have been quick to respond *ad hoc* when some deficiency has shown itself. But on the whole they have lacked the authoritative guidance that only the Department can give.

Q: Don't we have a pretty good safety record already? Why do we need all these new Rules?

A: I do not think that there is any room for complacency about the casualty record. Over the 10 years from 1964–1973 over 300 accidental deaths occurred at sea in fishing vessels. Official statistics for 1974 are not yet available but it was a year during which there was exceptionally heavy loss of life due in large part to the tragic loss of such vessels as the *Gaul* and *Trident*.

The importance of the Rules is that they set standards and I think that the fishing industry welcomes them for that reason. When they order a new vessel, owners can be sure that it will be seaworthy in the wider meaning of that term, and fishermen will be protected from unnecessary risks so far as we have been able to contrive. Though their job, inescapably, will remain as arduous and hazardous as any.

Q: We seem to have waited an awful long time – since the Holland-Martin Report of 1969, if I remember correctly – for the new rules. Why has it taken so long?

A: We did put out some interim recommendations just before the Holland-Martin Report, but they left the owner and builder a lot to do in their precise interpretation on a particular vessel. To follow those principles out in detailed Rules having the force of law required the utmost care to ensure that we finished up with something realistic and effective.

So there have been very extensive consultations with industry all the way, both on the content of the Rules themselves and on the companion set of Instructions to Surveyors. And when I say extensive, I mean that – the Rules and Instructions have been cleared word by word with the industry. And we have had to do a lot of investigation ourselves as well. Nor, of course, have there been unlimited resources available for the task. So the time spent has been worthwhile, and I think we can rightly claim to be now setting perhaps the most comprehensive and most realistic standards for fishing safety in the world.

Q: What has been the response by the industry then?

A: As I said, all sectors of the industry have been outstandingly helpful and co-operative. They have given their time ungrudgingly during a long series of meetings, often two days at a time, and have facilitated our visits to inspect and examine particular sorts of fishing vessel. It might perhaps surprise many people to see the amount of innovation in the fishing industry in recent years; it has had to adapt itself continually to changing circumstances; and this factor has not made the work easier. We should have been in very great difficulties if we had not had this encouraging assistance from some of the most experienced and forward looking men in the industry. Of course a number of the provisions of the Rules were hotly debated before agreed solutions were found but most of the way it has been simply a case of collaboration in carrying through principles mutually agreed into the texts of Rules in terms that were valid for all fishing vessels.

The Department of Trade's trawler support ship *Miranda*. During winter she is operated by HM Coastguard off the coasts of Iceland as a weather advisory and medical support vessel for British trawlers, which report their positions to her twice daily.

Q: If I understand it correctly, the Rules are basically for new vessels. What happens to existing vessels – I mean, isn't there a danger of putting some boats out of business?

A: The Rules have indeed been written as standards for new vessels coming into service in future; this must be the case if standards are to be improved. But it would have been wrong to leave existing vessels completely unregulated when we had reached conclusions on desirable safety measures which broadly were as relevant to old as to new vessels. Much of the content of the Rules will be applicable to exising vessels without any real difficulty. The rather lengthy sections on life-saving appliances and fire-fighting equipment, for example, merely re-enact requirements to which they are already subject. For the convenience of all concerned these have all been brought together in one set of survey Rules for fishing vessels.

Where other arrangements on an existing vessel do not meet the exact letter of the Rules in some respect, but are found nevertheless to provide an equal standard of safety and survival, they will be accepted. In some instances, modifications not far-reaching in character will be enough. Occasionally some limitation on area of operation or size of catch may be necessary.

The important point is that, on the whole, where there has been some years of successful service, we will incline towards accepting this as evidence that the vessel was safe, even though she did not entirely conform to the pattern of the Rules. The Department has wide powers of exemption in the Act and we intend to use them sensibly. But if a vessel is found patently unsafe, she will have to cease fishing; that is inevitable. We think that such vessels will still be very few in number.

Q: Well, if there are over 2,300 existing fishing vessels, for survey, how is your Department going to cope?

A: It is an enormous task to take on so many vessels which, though mostly smaller than cargo vessels, can in many ways present more problems. Beam trawlers and dual-purpose fishing vessels are examples which spring to mind. We are putting 16 specially-recruited surveyors on the job – all selected for their expertise. They will specialise in the work. Even so, the new load of work is very heavy and we have had to phase the introduction of the Rules over a period; apart from anything else the facilities for docking and slipping are not over-abundant in some areas. It will take about six years before every fishing vessel has a full certificate under the Rules. But roughly we are beginning with the oldest vessels; and those built to class and remaining in class, according to the classification society's requirements, will come towards the end.

Q: Can you give me a bit more information as to how the surveys, and surveyors, will work?

A: We are asking owners to get in touch with the appropriate Fishing Vessel Survey Office (there will be 11 of them) well in advance of the due date for survey. We will be issuing a leaflet to the industry explaining this and related matters. When owners contact the offices they will be asked to provide plans and all other relevant information and a large part of the work will be based on the examination of this material in the office.

The physical survey on the slip will be done at a mutually convenient time, on occasion when the vessel is in for repair or normal overhaul. We are relying very much upon close and continuing contact between owners and surveyors to ease the introduction of the Rules. That is one reason why we have tried as far as possible to base surveyors locally in the main fishing areas, even though this makes for some administrative difficulties. We would really like to see the surveyors becoming part of the fishing industry, so that there is a real feedback of information.

Q: But don't the Rules mean a great deal of extra expense for the fishing industry – with dearer fish for the housewife –

Way ahead for fishing safety—continued

either because of the cost of the survey or of any modifications required?

A: Clearly it is going to cost the industry something. Though most owners already have their vessels surveyed regularly and most of the larger ones are already in class. But the costs, spread over four years, are not likely to loom large against other operating costs, for example against the increase in fuel prices, and against the unavoidable fluctuations in size of catch and in market prices. It is, after all, the market that governs the price to the housewife, and also the profitability of fishing for the owner. And I don't see that the costs of ensuring that the boat is reasonably safe for the working fisherman is really a relevant argument in this context.

Q: What is the average survey going to cost then?

A: Many hours of work by highly-qualified professional men is involved in the full survey, so it cannot be cheap. Admittedly, there will be a net increase in costs for every owner and in exceptional cases it may be sizeable: on the other hand, the present expenditure on surveys by owners should be offset. We have always had in mind the importance of keeping the work to be done to essentials and of saving expense where possible, for example by accepting partial declaration of survey by qualified surveyors of the classification society, the White Fish Authority or the Herring Industry Board and by stationing our surveyors as close as possible to the main fishing areas.

Because the fishing vessels coming under the Rules range from seine netters about 12 m. in length to factory-freezer trawlers well over 70 m. in length, an average fee would have no meaning and there may well be difference in total cost between vessels of the same length. Some outstanding matters concerning the survey fees to be charged have still to be settled, but we hope to be able to publish details of them in the near future.

Q: There seem to me to be some gaps – on accommodation for example. And what is being done on EPIRBS – surely a very basic safety feature?

A: Crew accommodation has been handled separately and we are now in the second round of consultations with the industry. We expect that regulations will be made later this year.

In certain circumstances EPIRBS – position indicating radio beacons – could contribute to saving lives, though I would not regard them as quite so basic a necessity as liferafts for example. There are technical problems on range and frequencies used for transmission and practical questions of installation and maintenance in working order. But we are studying the problems, along with industry, to find what is feasible.

Q: Basically, you are saying that fishing-vessel safety must be a continuing process. What else is going to happen?

The *Dane*, a modern British freezer trawler.

A: I was saying that the new Rules are not a complete and final answer to safety in the fishing industry. Over the next six years of applying the Rules we are likely to come across instances where the Rules do not go far enough or find something has been overlooked. Regard will also have to be paid to new technological development. There is not, for example, a great deal of experience of vessels constructed in reinforced plastics materials and we shall have to see how they stand up to years of very hard service.

But mainly I hope that, having done what we can for the present to ensure safety of the vessel, we shall be able to turn again to improving the safety of the fishermen at work. This may perhaps be no more than a comprehensive revision of the booklet 'Safety on Fishing Vessels', which we distributed to the fishermen in 1970. But I am sure we should be having another look at means of reducing the toll of occupational injuries. So there are other aspects under review, training and certification of officers, working hours and what you might call the infrastructure of support ships, position reporting, weather forecasts and so on. There simply never is finality in meeting the challenge of the sea.

Q: We have talked generally about the new Rules. Have you any particular message for the industry – owners, skippers and hands?

A: I think the publication of the new Rules is itself an important message to owners; here is the standard to which their vessels should conform, really regardless of when the Rules may legally come into force for their particular vessels. To skippers, I would say that a well-found boat may yet be imperilled by a momentary lapse of care in handling and operation. And to hands, I would caution that even the best vessel shows a lot of movement in a seaway. So they still need to be extra careful, whatever they are doing, to watch out for the hazards of slipping, falling or being caught by gear coming adrift. Safety is something that none of us involved in the industry can afford to forget.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
221A	Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.
221B	Section 7 relief transitional periods arrangements: Supplementary procedural changes.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit – general.
750A	Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
750B	Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
751A	Notes on completing Community Transit Movement Certificate.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.
757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate form T3L.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
812, 812A	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Parliament

Monday, 14 April

Industry Bill

Mr. Hal Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch) asked on what factors the Secretary of State for Industry based his estimate in the Industry Bill that 250 additional civil servants would be required to administer the system of planning agreements.

Mr. Meacher answered that this estimate of additional staff was not solely for planning agreements but for work arising from the Industry Bill as a whole; it reflects difficult judgements about the way the work will be done and the extent to which some elements of it are being done already.

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what is his understanding of productivity for the purposes of Clause 21(2)(l) of the Industry Bill.

Mr. Meacher said: 'My understanding is that contained in Report No. 36 of the National Board for Prices and Incomes (Cmnd 3311) that productivity is a relation between inputs and outputs.'

Mr. Stanley asked a similar question about an estimate as to a state of facts which will obtain at a future specified date for purposes of Clause 21(4) of the Industry Bill.

'I understand by these words an estimate as to what the position will be at some specified future date in respect of any of the matters listed in Clause 21(2),' said Mr. Meacher.

EEC and ECSC grants

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint) asked for the total value of the claims put in by the Department of Industry to the EEC and ECSC for grants and loans for industrial development in the latest available period of six months.

'Only applications for reconversion loans from the ECSC under Article 56 of the Treaty of Paris require the support of my Department,' said Mr. Meacher. 'Over the six months ending 31 March, applications to the value of £122.1 million, in part representing reapplications, were forwarded to the Commission.'

Regional aids

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry is satisfied with the existing system of regional aids and with the present designation of development areas.

'We have made it clear that we intend to continue and develop the present system of regional incentives,' answered Mr. MacKenzie. 'The boundaries of the Development Areas are kept under review but there are no proposals for any changes at present.'

British Leyland

Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry proposes to make generally available the report of Sir Don Ryder on British Leyland, in the light of the latest economic evidence concerning the motor industry.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'As My Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State explained to the House on 18 December, it will not be possible to publish the report because it contains information of considerable commercial value to British Leyland's competitors but a report will be made on the principal recommendations as soon as possible.'

Wasteful packaging

Mr. Paul B. Rose (Manchester, Blackley) asked if action would be taken to encourage packaging of products in a manner calculated to prevent unnecessary use of paper and cardboard.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'As stated in the Green Paper "War on Waste" published last September, it is the Government's view that greater efforts should be made to avoid the use of wasteful packaging of all kinds. The Waste Management Advisory Council has therefore been asked to review the whole question of packaging and containers, and is currently forming a special sub-group for this purpose.'

Inner city areas

A statement on the Department of Industry's policy in relation to inner city areas was asked for by Mr. Guy Barnett (Greenwich).

'The Government are aware of the problems that exist in inner city areas and are sponsoring a number of studies,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'As my Hon. Friend said in his statement on 18 July last we give sympathetic consideration to IDC applications by existing occupants for projects in these areas which involve no more than modest increases in labour and no significant change in the range of products.'

Man-made fibre industry

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked for a study to be initiated on the commercial and technical effects of indigenous oil resources on the man-made fibre industry of the UK, and particularly on the likely effect on its raw material prices.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The Departments of Energy and Industry have set up a working party to examine oil pricing policy and, in discussion with the petrochemical industry, are looking at the opportunities presented by future indigenous oil supplies. This study will include implications of these supplies for the man-made fibre industry.'

EEC regulations and British textile industry

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would use the power granted under EEC Regulation No. 1439/74 of 4 June 1974 on Common Rules for Imports to safeguard the interests of the British textile industry.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Our powers to restrict imports are severely limited by our international obligations, notably the GATT and the GATT Multifibre Arrangements. Regulation 1439/74 neither creates special powers nor removes those limitations. I have already used the dispensation which it allows from our EEC obligations to introduce surveillance licensing covering a wide range of textile imports. These measures were announced in the House on 20 March 1975 during the debate on the textile industry by my Hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, and I have nothing to add to what he said then.'

Insurance Companies (Amendment) Act

Mr. Stanley asked for details of the action taken by the Department of Trade by regulation or administrative action since the Insurance Companies

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Minister of State: Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

(*Amendment*) *Act 1973 came into force to safeguard the solvency of insurance companies.*

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Regulations have been made under Sections 7, 41 and 43 of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 in respect of the identification of long term assets and liabilities, and control of advertisements and intermediaries and under Section 78 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 in relation to the valuation of assets.

'The Department examines each company's statutory returns and in the light of this and of any other relevant factors discusses with the company any action that may be appropriate. Frequently such action is taken on an informal basis but between 25 July 1973 and 31 March 1975, the Department's powers of intervention under the 1973 and 1974 Acts were used as follows:

Power	Section 1973 Act	1974 Act	Times used
Restriction on new business	13	29	4
Requirements about investments	14	30	140
Maintenance of assets in UK	15	31	168
Custody of assets	16	32	148
Limitation of premium income	17	33	77
Actuarial investigations	18	34	87
Acceleration of information required by accounting provisions	19	35	10
Obtaining information	20	36	209
Residual power to impose requirements for protection of policyholders	21	37	112
Notice of proposed exercise of power to restrict new business	22	38	50

Tuesday, 15 April

Trade with EEC

Mr. Churchill (*Stretford*) *asked what percentage of Great Britain's overall trade deficit in the years 1972 and 1974 was represented by the trade deficit with EEC.*

'For the EEC(8), 77 per cent and 38 per cent respectively on a balance of payments basis', said Mr. Deakins.

Mr. Churchill also wanted to know the value of British exports to EEC in 1972, 1973, and 1974; what percentage increase there has been in British exports to the EEC in the first two years following Great Britain's accession to the EEC; and how this compares with British exports to the rest of the world in the same period, and what were the percentage increases in the value of British exports to EEC and to the rest of the world in 1974.

Mr. Deakins gave the following figures, on a Balance of Payments basis:

	Exports to EEC (8)		Rest of the world	
	£ million	Increase on a year earlier (%)	£ million	Increase on a year earlier (%)
1972	2,723		6,424	
1973	3,619	33	7,893	23
1974	5,118	41	10,471	33

Principal export markets

Mr. James Sillars (*South Ayrshire*) *asked for information on the main export markets for Great Britain and how the United Kingdom's position in these markets compares with 1971.*

Mr. Deakins gave the following table which lists 12 countries according to order of importance measured by exports from the United Kingdom in 1974; showing for each country the United Kingdom share of its total imports in 1971 and 1974.

Country	UK share of total imports in 1971 (%)	1974 (%)
United States	5.4	4.0
German FR	3.7	3.5
Netherlands	5.6	5.3 (1)
France	5.1	4.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	6.2	5.8 (1)
Irish Republic	49.5	47.9 (1)
Sweden	14.1	11.1
Switzerland	7.9	5.8
Australia	21.8	12.0 (1)
South Africa	19.4	16.8 (2)
Italy	3.6	3.0
Canada	5.3	3.6 (1)

Source: OECD 'Series A'.
(1) Estimated on January-November 1974.
(2) National publication. January-September 1974.

Postal rates in EEC

Mr. Russell Johnston (*Inverness*) *asked for in an equivalent numerical standard, the relative costs of sending, firstly, a postcard and, secondly, a letter of minimum weight, from the UK to each of the other members of the EEC and from each of the other members of the EEC to the UK.*

Mr. MacKenzie gave the information below:

POSTAL RATES (EXPRESSED IN NEW PENCE AT RATES OF EXCHANGE AS AT 18 MARCH 1975) FROM UK TO EEC COUNTRIES

	Irish Rebublic (1) First class	Irish Rebublic (1) Second class	All other EEC countries
Letters at the first weight step	7.0	5.5	8.0
Postcards	No separate postage rate for postcards: letter rates apply		6.0

FROM EEC COUNTRIES TO UK

	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Irish Republic (1)	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Letters at the first weight step	11.9	9.9	11.8	12.5	7.0	9.8	9.6	10.4
Postcards	8.3	6.9	7.9	8.9	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.0

Notes: (1) Inland postage rates apply between UK and Irish Republic.

Mr. Johnston asked what discussions have taken place with a view to making postage stamps originating in any member country of the EEC valid for use in any other according to a common standard of cost.

'No discussions have taken place on she possibility of making postage stamps issued in EEC countries valid for the prepayment of postage in other EEC countries,' said Mr. MacKenzie 'This would presuppose the harmonisation of postal services and tariffs which is one of the long-term aims of the Community but presents serious difficulties in practice.'

Postal traffic

Information was requested by Mr. Tom Normanton (*Cheadle*) *on the proportion of postal traffic transported by rail and by road; and whether there has been any change of this routing during the last two years.*

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Post Office tells me that at present nearly three-quarters of all letters and more than four-fifths of parcels are carried by rail for the principal part of their journey. Over the past two years there has been a marginal transfer of letters from rail to road and air services where a better service to customers could thereby be achieved or where rail facilities could no longer be provided. Similarly the roadborne element for parcels has increased from 9 per cent to 18 per cent.'

V/STOL aircraft

Mr. Frank Hooley (*Sheffield, Heeley*) *asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what consideration has been given to the possible civil applications of the V/STOL design used in the Harrier aircraft.*

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Various forms of civil V/STOL have been considered by industry but the Harrier design as such does not lend itself to civil use.'

International Energy Agency

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (*Bedford*) *asked what part the Government are playing in the efforts of the International Energy Agency to secure a suitable floor price for oil.*

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The International Energy Agency has adopted a series of concepts for accelerating the development of alternatives to imported oil, including a common mimimum safeguard level of prices below which imported oil would not be sold on the domestic markets of IEA countries. Discussion on levels is continuing in the IEA and the UK is taking a full part. Much work remains to be done to devise measures to implement the concepts and our own studies are by no means complete.'

Parliament continued

Wednesday, 16 April

Distribution of fish

Mr. James Johnston (Kingston upon Hull West) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would make a statement on her reference to the Price Commission of prices and margins in the distribution of fish.

Mr. Maclennan's reply is published on page 199.

Aerosols

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would provide guidance on the hazards and risks associated with the placing of aerosols near sources of heat.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The great majority of aerosols on sale in this country bear a warning to the effect that they are pressurised and should be kept away from heat. A Home Office booklet on dangers from fire, already distributed to households throughout the country, includes a warning that aerosols should be kept away from heat and never burned or punctured. The risk of explosion if this warning is ignored has been widely publicised. But I will certainly keep in mind the possible need for further publicity.'

Investigations under the Companies Acts

Mr. Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked for a detailed list of the public companies still under investigation by the Department of Trade; when such inquiries commenced; what progress has been made; and when reports are expected to be published in each stated case.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that inspectors appointed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, have not yet completed their inquiries in the under mentioned public companies:

	Company	Date of appointment	
1	Corton Beach Holdings Ltd.	20. 4.70	Interim report 28.7.72. Final report being prepared
2	Lonrho Ltd.	19. 6.73	Inquiries in concluding stages
3	John Willment Automobiles Ltd.	30. 5.73	Report drafted
4	First Re-Investment Trust Ltd.	10. 7.73	
	Nelson Financial Trust Ltd.	10. 7.73	Interim report 24.5.74 now published.
	English and Scottish Unit Trust Holdings Ltd.	10.12.73	Inquiries in concluding stages
	Australian Estates Ltd.	19. 2.74	
5	Ralph Hilton Transport Services Ltd.	10. 9.73	Inquiries in concluding stages
6	Hartley Baird Ltd.	21. 9.73	Considerable work remains to be done
7	Court Line Ltd.	23. 8.74	A report is expected within the next few months
8	New Brighton Association Football and Athletic Club Co. Ltd.	1.10.74	Inspectors interviewing witnesses
9	Burnholme and Forder Ltd.	2.12.74	Inspectors interviewing witnesses
10	Land and General Developments Ltd.	3.12.74	Interim report 21.2.75. Inquiries continuing
11	London Capital Group Ltd.	31.12.74	Inspectors interviewing witnesses

'I cannot indicate when I expect to be in a position to publish the Inspectors' reports, but I aim to do so as soon as it is practicable in each case,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

Consultative document on Price Code changes

Mr. David Young (Bolton East) asked for details of the Government's proposals for amendments to the Price Code.

Mrs. Williams answered: 'Following the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement yesterday of certain Government proposals for changes to the Price Code, I have today issued a Consultative Document in accordance with the statutory requirement to consult interested parties before making an order to amend the Code. This Consultative Document is available in the Vote Office of the House of Commons.'

Drilling platforms

Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked if regulations controlling the towing of barges in the vicinity of drilling platforms are adequate to ensure the safety of personnel engaged in drilling operations.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'I am aware of two recent incidents involving foreign vessels which are being investigated. Discussions will follow between my Department and the Department of Energy on what action might be needed under existing powers and what new powers may be required.'

Thursday, 17 April

References to the Price Commission

Mr. Cledwyn Hughes (Anglesey) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what plans she has to make more use of the advisory functions of the Price Commission.

Mrs. Williams' reply is published on page 199.

Bloodstock exports

Figures were asked for by Mr. Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) to show the current annual value of exports of the British bloodstock industry.

'United Kingdom exports of pure-bred breeding horses in the 12 months ended February 1975 were £23.8 million fob,' said Mr. Deakins.

Zip fasteners

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked for a statement on the report of the UK Zip Fastener Manufacturers Association relating to foreign imports.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Our consideration of this report has involved visits to and discussions with various zip-fastener manufacturers including, within the last few days YKK (UK) Ltd., and should be concluded shortly. In the meantime, the EEC Commission has announced that as from next month all imports of zip-fasteners and parts into Member States will be subject to surveillance licensing.'

'Compass Rose III'

Terence Higgins asked for a statement regarding the reported loss of the North Sea survey vessel, Compass Rose III.

Mr. Shore's reply is published on page 197.

Professional staff on boards of nationalised companies

Mr. Carol Mather (Esher) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what proposals he has under the Industry Bill for ensuring that scientific and engineering professional staff are represented on boards of management for companies coming under public ownership.

Mr. Meacher replied that the Industry Bill laid no duty on the Secretary of State in this matter, but that the NEB would be free to consider it in the context of promoting industrial democracy in its subsidiaries.

EEC and the steel industry

Mr. Tebbit asked the Secretary of State for Industry, which of his statutory powers to control mergers investment and prices in the steel industry have been subject to veto by the EEC Commission.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'Acquisitions by BSC require the consent of the Secretary of State, but are subject to authorisation by the Commission. In no instance has authorisation been withheld but in one case the Commission imposed conditions on the proposed transaction. The Secretary of State has no statutory powers over mergers in the private sector, which are also subject to authorisation by the Commission.

'The Commission has no power to prevent steel investment. The Secretary of State has no statutory powers over steel prices. Because of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris ECSC steel products are excluded from the Price Code.'

Friday, 18 April

Imported machine tools

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) wanted to know the value of imported machine tools from the USSR and the GDR for each of the past three years.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Figures of imports under SITC(R) 715.1 are published for year 1972 in Table II of Volume I of the *Annual Statement of the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom* and for years 1973 and 1974 in Table III of the respective December issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*'

Textile imports

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked about the number of applications for import licences for textile commodities received since the system was introduced.

'Up to and including 17 April, 2,450 applications had been received for import licences under the surveillance arrangements which came into effect on 3 April,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

The following questions were put in the House of Lords during the previous week:

Tuesday, 8 April

Control of multinational companies

Lord Brockway asked if the Government have considered the proposals for the control of multinational companies submitted by the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development at its meeting on 26 March 1975, and if so what conclusions have been reached.

Lord Beswick answered: 'The paper prepared by the Trades Union Advisory Committee to the OECD is an extensive document containing a large number of interesting ideas and proposals and I am sure it will provide a valuable contribution to the work in OECD on multinational enterprises, and in shaping the thinking of Her Majesty's Government. Unfortunately, the paper was received only very shortly before a meeting of the TUAC Liaison Committee of the OECD; nevertheless the noble Lord might be interested to know that discussion at the meeting was lively and it was generally felt that a useful exchange of views on the issues raised took place.

Wednesday, 9 April

Postal addresses in Scotland

Lord Glenkinglas asked: 'Whether it is not appropriate to continue to use Argyll as the postal address of the people living there?'

Lord Beswick replied 'I understand that the Post Office is consulting its customers in Scotland about the possible use of new postal addresses for Scotland based on the new local government Regions and Island Areas which are to be established on 16 May next under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. At present the Post Office uses the existing county structure as a basis for dealing with mail. It would not be appropriate for the Government to comment on the form of postal addresses as this is a matter for the Post Office to determine taking into account the needs of operational efficiency, but I have no doubt that the Post Office will bear in mind the views of the noble Lord.'

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

All advertising in *Trade and Industry* is now handled by T. G. Scott & Son Limited of 1 Clement's Inn, London WC2A 2ED (tel: 01-242 6264 and 01-405 4743), and not by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Trade and Industry continues to be published for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and all existing contracts and agreements will continue unchanged.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office will continue to handle all circulation and distribution matters, and subscription inquiries and queries should continue to be addressed to them.

Government Sales

Department of Trade

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Rosyth.

'ROBERT MIDDLETON' Steel, built 1938. G.R.T. 1085. N.R.T. 574. Length (B.P.) 210 ft. 0 in. Breadth (mld.) 35 ft. 0 in. Depth (mld.) 18 ft. 3 in. Light Displacement 962 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel by British Auxiliaries Ltd. BHP 960.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-212 8996.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "ROBERT MIDDLETON" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on the 22 May 1975.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Ministry of Defence

29 April 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Bristol Esso Hotel, Filton Road, Hambrook, Bristol

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin and Bright (Dept. L), 19-21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel. 0432 55441)

Approximately 1,000 lots lying at Hereford and other depots in the West country including a Coles 10 ton mobile crane, 2 Mann Egerton portable 35 cwt. cranes, Leyland 2,500 gallon refueller bowser, aircraft servicing fuel truck 2,500 gallon 10 ton, six Ford Anglia saloons, Ford Cortina estate, Morris mini saloon, Morris 1 ton van, Bedford utility 6 seater car, Green/Fordson road roller, Coventry Climax 4,000 lb. lift fork lift truck, Lansing Bagnall industrial tractor and other cars, vans, plant and trailers. Various machine tools which include lathes, drills, millers, grinders, welders etc. Water and other pumps, 11,500 tyres, hydraulic and other jacks, bowden cable, aircraft actuators, voltage control panels and generators, metal rectifiers, electronic valves, electric sewing machines oscilloscopes, radio receivers, aircraft and MT electrical spares, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap. 1,100 greatcoats and a large quantity of other service clothing. Blankets and sheets. 8,000 chairs, 470 tea trolleys. 350 bureaux/secretaires, 900 wooden and 1,450 steel wardrobes, dressing chests, tables and other furniture. Carpets etc. and a large collection of other stores.

7 May 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester, Hants

Auctioneers: Richard Austin and Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants PO16 7AX (Tel. 03292 42211)

A large collection of stores which include a Fordson Major diesel tractor, Aveling Barford dumper, batteries, aluminium, cable, petrol engines, electric motors, electrical-wireless and MT spares, paint, tools, trailers, tyres, watches, binoculars, cameras, drawing instruments, named ships bells, 25 machine tools including Smart and Brown lathe, Pratt and Witney lathe, Robertson power roller, Adcock and Shipley miller, Omerod shaping machines and a Churchill Redman lathe. 300 lots of furniture and 250 lots of clothing including bookcases, bureaux, chairs, lockers, secretaires, tables, wardrobes, blankets, boots, carpets, jerseys, rags, suitcases etc.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of the Environment

6 May 1975

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508 or 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

The Great Hall is used in the main for informal get-togethers and after-dinner discussions.

The Centre for International Briefing, Farnham Castle: 21st anniversary

by Peter A. F. Aylett, Industrial Liaison Manager,
The Centre for International Briefing

The Centre for International Briefing at Farnham in Surrey, 21 years old this year, provides a specialised service for British businessmen interested in penetrating overseas markets. A series of concentrated two-day residential conferences/seminars targeted towards specific markets have been produced. Most recent programmes have included China, the USSR and Eastern Europe, Brazil, Nigeria, Iran, the Gulf States, Saudi Arabia and Japan. The structure and content of all the programmes at Farnham are continuously scrutinised and the feedback from course members and sponsoring organisations is analysed for inclusion in future programmes.

The Centre is housed in the fine old Norman Castle overlooking the town of Farnham. It is there that the 21st Anniversary Celebrations will take place 19 June and the theme will be 'Preparation for Overseas Work as Part of Management Education'. Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Institute of Management, will give the Anniversary Address.

Farnham is aware that the conventional well-known one-day non-residential conference/seminar organised up and down the country is often handicapped by brevity, insufficient opportunity for lateral communication between delegates, large and unwieldy audiences and a real lack of audience participation. Farnham's two-day seminar overcomes these handicaps. The advantages of residence greatly outweighs the disadvantages of the additional time which busy executives must surrender in order to attend. Additionally, a limit of 50 conference delegates is imposed. This number is considered the maximum which allows any reasonable form of particpation by the delegates in plenary session.

Participation at many of the larger conferences is limited to a few questions at the end of a speaker's session. So often the questioners are people who have least to contribute to the

proceedings or to benefit from the answers, being desirous only of airing their own knowledge and attracting attention to themselves. The delegate with a genuine query will often hold back, not wishing to get to his feet in front of a room-full of a couple of hundred delegates or more, all of whom he suspects know a great deal about the subject already. His fears are confirmed as soon as the first questioner opens his mouth. By the time he is beginning to conquer these fears the session is drawn to a close by the chairman.

Recognising that even with as small a group as 50 this situation can also occur, Farnham is encouraging participation by splitting conferences into smaller groups for working discussion with the object of reporting their findings in plenary session. Almost without exception delegates at recent conferences have welcomed this idea and have asked that further working sessions be included in future events.

This method of structuring a business conference has the secondary advantage of catering for the broad divisions within industry. Most conferences are of a very general nature and are specific only geographically, whether they are arranged as a 'One-day Stand' in London or the provinces or whether they are of a longer duration such as those held at Farnham. This has been a criticism of many delegates to conferences and it has been difficult to answer because the structuring of a programme for a specific industry, while possible, would not be economically viable as attendance would almost certainly be low. The group discussion method allows for example subdivisions into: consumer, capital, infra-structure and service groups, meeting some of the more specific requirements of conference delegates without losing the focus of the regional/geographical or cultural problems.

One delegate to a conference organised for Nigeria during 1974, reporting back in plenary session on behalf of his particular group, started by saying 'I am absolutely new to this field and went into the discussion group neither knowing any of the answers nor for that matter any of the questions . . . I can now truthfully say that I have a pretty clear idea of the questions I should be asking even if I still remain rather uncertain about the answers.'

If the Centre can show the way to the questions to ask and where to find at least some of the answers it feels that it is giving a successful service which in its experience is hardly parallelled outside Farnham.

All the business and training programmes are organised in collaboration with accepted authorities, a high proportion being arranged in conjunction with the Department of Trade and the British Overseas Trade Board. It is no coincidence that the Board's Chief Executive, Jim Rooke, is a very active Governor of the Centre. Some of the Committees of the British Overseas Trade Board consulted are, The Sino-British Trade Council, The East European Trade Council, The Japan Advisory Trade Group.

In 1974, a relationship was established with the international division of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The advice and up-to-date knowledge which the Chamber is able to bring to the joint ventures mounted at Farnham is greatly appreciated by the Centre and the delegates.

In welcoming these relationships, Farnham looks forward to their continuation. In its constant search for worthwhile fresh ideas and plans to sharpen the edge of its programme, consultation with its collaborators is of the greatest value.

The foregoing has pointed to the importance Farnham attaches to the element of participation, not only in its business conferences/seminars but in all its activities. Future programmes will certainly increase the emphasis of the cultural and social aspects of trading with other countries and this component is spotlighted by the Centre's current review of future developments. Conferences targeted towards specific areas or countries have not so far been limited to any particular level of executive. Delegates often range from the chairman/managing director of the small or medium-sized businesses to the young up-and-coming international sales executives.

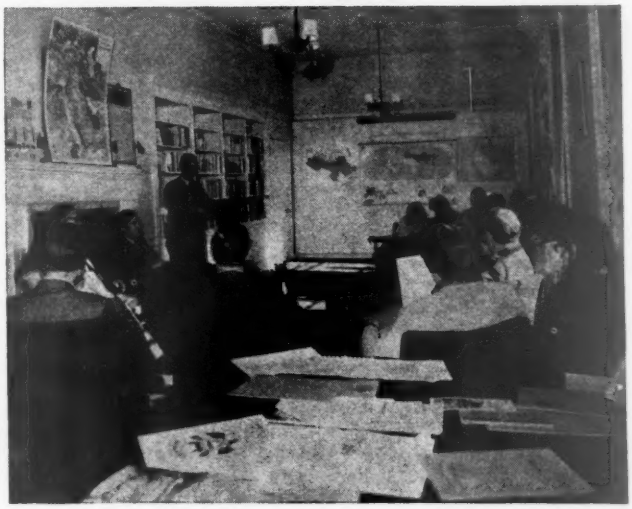
After a programme of the strictly business type and the successful penetration by a company of a new territory, many sponsors ask to send their overseas representatives on a full $4\frac{1}{2}$ day pre-departure briefing. These briefings are designed to prepare members of their staff for a new life and to help them adjust their style of living, developing the awareness necessary if they are to meet the challenges of living and working in a different cultural environment.

These courses run from Monday to Friday during most weeks of the year. In the case of the executive contemplating residence, a feature of all the Castle's briefings is the number of wives who attend. Farnham encourages sponsors to send wives for training, it being well-known that the most frequent cause of failure of an overseas executive is the inability of his wife to come to terms with her new environment.

A third service provided by The Centre for International Briefing for business and industry is a briefing on Britain for overseas nationals. Many of the international banks and a number of international companies have sent members to Farnham for this particular course. Often the members are young managers or potential managers receiving periods of training or undergoing secondment to the headquarters organisation in this country. They already have a very satisfactory knowledge of the English language. These briefings have been particularly welcomed by the sponsoring organisations because of their informal nature and the degree of involvement which the course member experiences right from the commencement.

A special feature of this programme has been made possible by the friendly co-operation of a large number of the Farnham town community. Like all Farnham residential courses, the members assemble on a Monday and in the evening before dinner groups of Farnham residents arrive at the Castle and are introduced to course members. A Farnham man and his wife and two overseas nationals then have a drink and dinner together, spending the rest of the evening in informal discussion and getting to know one another. On the final evening of the course the same Farnham inhabitants return to the Castle before dinner and take the same course members to their homes to meet their families and spend the evening. Simple though this arrangement is, all too often course

Speakers are drawn from a panel now numbering over 200, all with personal and professional experience of their country and subject. This group included both government and commercial participants and the lecturer is a producer working with the BBC Arabic Service.



Ultramar
Company Limited

The British Oil Company

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Campbell Nelson, and from the 1974 Annual Report

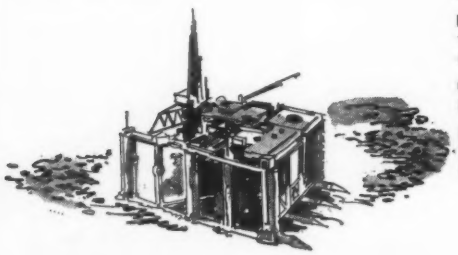
■ We have made a record net profit, after taxation, of £12,079,000, an increase of 52 per cent over the 1973 net profit. Sales revenue was £251,454,000 and cash flow from operations was £21,671,000.

■ We are no longer reliant on any one division of our business to give us a profitable year. Our strength lies in the flexibility and diversification which we have brought about in making Ultramar an integrated oil business engaged in all phases of the industry and with a growing geographical spread in our operations. Our profitability has become widely based.

■ Our financial position is strong and we have sufficient funds and availability of funds for our programme of further expansion.

■ We are again recommending a stock distribution. This is the tenth year running we have taken this step. On this occasion our recommendation is one new share for every 15 stock units held. Ten years ago our profit was £½ million, today it is £12 million. This growth in profit and our substantial growth in asset values would not have been possible without the policy of stock distributions which has resulted in the re-investment of the whole of our profits in the growing business of the Company.

■ The Group's capital expenditures for 1974 totalled over £18 million of which £15 million were for exploration and production. By far the largest area of capital expenditure was Indonesia where £9 million were spent in 1974. Total capital expenditures of the Ultramar Group in 1975 are budgeted at £26 million, of which £19 million are earmarked for exploration and production, principally in Indonesia and Iran.



■ We are pursuing vigorously our attempt to get a better balance between crude oil production and the refining and marketing divisions of our business. We expect to be able to show some tangible results in the next few years.

■ In the Badak Field, in Indonesia, which was discovered in 1972, 24 oil and gas wells had been completed to the end of 1974. This is a major gas-condensate field capable of producing in excess of 500 million cubic feet per day for 20 years. Liquefied natural gas has been contracted to be sold beginning in 1977 to a number of Japanese utility and industrial companies.

■ A Service Contract was signed with the National Iranian Oil Company for exploration of the south-east Lar block in southern Iran which covers about 1,930,000 acres. Geological work has begun and a seismic crew and drilling rig have been contracted for drilling the first well this year.

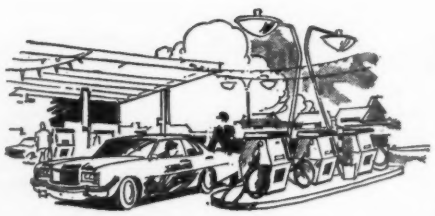
■ A well drilled in 1973 on block 16/29 of the U.K. North Sea, in which the Group has a 6 per cent interest, resulted in the discovery of the Maureen Field. Two long step-out wells drilled in 1974 have served to confirm the field.

■ Of particular interest during 1974 was the opening at the Quebec Refinery of a tank car loading rack and railway spur line. Unit trains are now regularly running from the Quebec Refinery to Ontario Hydro's generating facilities at Lennox on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The first train had 52 cars and carried 30,000 barrels of fuel oil. The success of this major project opens up a new market for us in inland Canada without the need to concern ourselves over the four-month winter closing of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

■ In Eastern Canada we market our gasoline at over 1,000 service stations across Quebec, Newfoundland and Ontario, mostly under the Golden Eagle and Arrow brands.

■ In the U.K. we sell under the Ultramar and Summit brands through about 330 service stations.

■ In California, our biggest gasoline market, we sell to large independent retail service station chains, who have long continuing relationships with us.



■ The building programme for five U.S. flag vessels in San Diego, California, was completed early in 1975. The Ultramar Group has 20-year time charters on these vessels. The first two vessels, the Ultramar and the Ultrasea, are 82,000-ton oil-bulk-ore carriers which have been sub-chartered to another company for ten years. The other three vessels are 90,000-ton tankers, of which two, the Golden Dolphin and the Golden Endeavor, are in our own service while the third of the tankers, the Golden Monarch, has been sub-chartered.

Prospects for 1975

■ **We have made a good start in 1975. At the Annual General Meeting on 23rd May we shall be giving you the financial and operating results for the first quarter. The results will show that we are continuing to make good progress and I expect to see this continue throughout the year and beyond.**

Financial Highlights	1974	1973
	£000	£000
Sales	251,454	171,728
Cash flow from operations	21,671	14,862
Net profit	12,079	7,921
Capital expenditures	18,493	17,183
Earnings per stock unit	37.9p	24.9p
Return on average capital employed	14.3%	11.2%
Stock distribution	1 for 15	1 for 20
Stock units in issue at end of year	31,908,377	30,342,359

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Meeting will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2 on Friday, 23rd May, at 12 noon.

To obtain a copy of the 1974 Annual Report please complete and return the coupon below.

To the Secretaries,
Ultramar Company Limited,
1-2 Broad Street Place, London, EC2M 7EP.

Please send me a copy of the 1974 Annual Report.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

[TI]

Course members from Nigeria, Japan, Hong Kong and Iran get together at a 'Background to Britain' briefing.

members say that it is the only time during their stay in Britain that they actually enter a British home.

Other features of this programme which give an insight into the British way of life and culture cover education, the police and the public, the British Constitution and Parliament, industrial relations, agriculture and the arts. There are discussions on attitudes and behaviour all conducted in a relaxed and frank atmosphere.

The Centre in its efforts to explain the culture of other countries includes in its programmes talks on all these topics as well as on history, religion, politics, living conditions and recreation.

In these ways, Farnham Castle is making its contribution to the spread of understanding of the relationship in which other nationalities stand to us.

Next month, as part of its programme, the Centre will hold a residential course, 'International Operations', dealing with the political and economic background to the Middle East and North Africa and with the Pacific Basin including China and Australia. This course will be held 12-16 May at Farnham Castle.

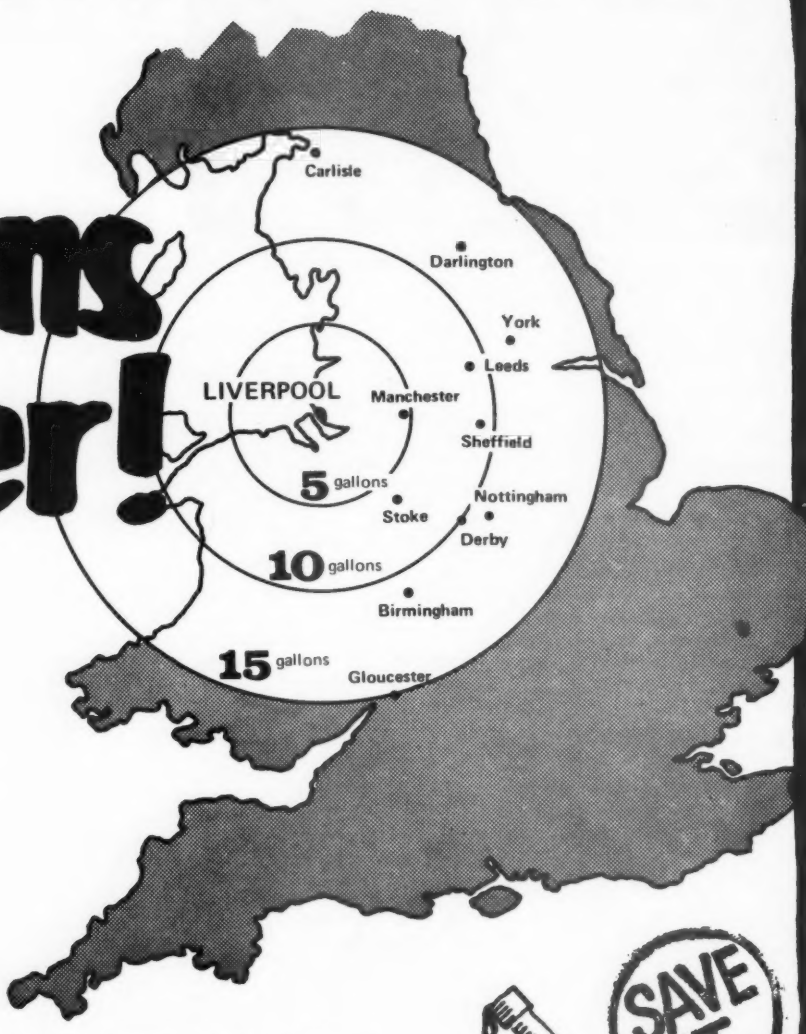
Inquiries about courses and seminars should be addressed to: The Industrial Liaison Manager, The Centre for International Briefing, The Castle, Farnham, Surrey GU9 0AG, tel. Farnham (02513) 21194.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY, or through any bookseller.

An outward mission organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and the North of England Development Council left last week for the Middle East, under the leadership of Professor Howard Bowen-Jones, Director of the Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at the University of Durham. There are 11 companies represented on the mission, covering a wide variety of industries, including construction equipment, glassware, civil engineering, lighting and building services. The itinerary covers visits to Jeddah, Manama, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Kuwait, and the mission continues until 22 April. Photograph shows the mission members about to board their plane at Heathrow heading for Beirut.

LIVERPOOL is gallons nearer!



Its not only Merseysiders who use Liverpool because its their nearest deep-sea port.

Even Midland manufacturers are gallons nearer to Liverpool than other equivalent ports. Only Liverpool has direct motorway links to North, South and East.

Shipowners are praising Liverpool for its new high level of productivity and co-operation. Bring your cargo to Liverpool: the fuel you save will be a bonus.

Estimated consumption of diesel fuel to the port of Liverpool based on an average of 7 mpg.

Enquiries to the Marketing Department

The Mersey Docks & Harbour Company

Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1BZ. Tel: 051–236 6010. Telex 627013

BOTB News

Chancellor of Exchequer to attend Committee on Invisible Exports Conference in Tehran

Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will visit Iran from 28 April to 4 May. He will attend a financial conference in Tehran sponsored by the Committee on Invisible Exports and an Iranian Committee. The Chancellor will also have discussions on economic and financial issues with members of the Iranian Government. The Chancellor will be accompanied by Mrs. Healey and the party will include Sir Derek Mitchell.

The Chancellor will also be accompanied by a group of 50 representatives of the City of London, led by the deputy governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Jasper Hollom. Others in the delegation include Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, Lord Denman, chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade, Lord Limerick, director of Kleinwort Benson Limited.

Speakers at the conference will be Sir Eric Roll, chairman of Warburgs, Mr. A. Macdonald, chairman of the British Insurance Association, Lord Kissin, chairman of Guinness Peat Group, Mr. M. Allsopp, chairman of the London Discount Market Association, Mr. Dundas Hamilton, deputy chairman of the London Stock Exchange and Mr. Paul Jeanty, deputy chairman of Samuel Montagu and Co. The conference will be concerned with the future development of financial institutions and facilities in the City of Tehran.

Seminar on Venezuela

Following two successful seminars on Mexico in 1973 and the Andean Group in 1974 the Economic Affairs Committee at Canning House (Area Advisory Group for Latin America to the British Overseas Trade Board) is arranging a seminar on Venezuela to take place at the Excelsior Hotel, London Airport on 21 May. The main purpose of the seminar will be to discuss the increased opportunities for British exports and investment which are being created by Venezuelan expanded oil revenues.

Full details and application forms are available from: Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PJ tel. 01-235 2303/7.

Pictured at the Nottingham seminar on exporting to Israel, organised by the East Midlands Regional Office of the British Overseas Trade Board on 10 April, are (left to right): Mr. L. R. Goodman, Chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Sir Michael Hadow, former British Ambassador to Israel; Mr. Norman Lott, East Midlands Regional Director, Department of Industry; the Hon. Michael D. Sieff, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel and Vice-Chairman of Marks and Spencer Ltd.; Mr. Gordon Plant, Director – Exports, Department of Industry, East Midlands Region, and Mr. S. R. Wills, Executive Secretary of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel.

'Israel market should not be ignored'

'It would be a pity if British industry ignored the great export opportunities in Israel' said The Hon. Michael D. Sieff, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel and vice-chairman of Marks and Spencer Ltd., on 10 April.

Mr. Sieff was speaking at a well-attended seminar in Nottingham, on exporting to Israel organised by the East Midlands Regional Office of the British Overseas Trade Board. Sir Michael Hadow, a former British Ambassador to Israel and Mr. L. R. Goodman, Chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce also gave their expert advice on this market. Many prominent firms in the region, mainly in the capital goods field, were represented.

Sir Michael Hadow mentioned the enormous strides Israel had made in 25 years by 'making the desert bloom', establishing new industries and absorbing hundreds of thousands of immigrants.

Mr. Goodman stressed the misconceptions which exist about the Arab boycott, explaining that normal commercial transactions with Israel do not carry any risk of black listing.

Mr. Sieff said that this was the first time that a Regional Office had organised such a meeting on behalf of BOTGI. He emphasised that the companies who had attended the seminar need not feel that they had been asked to consider an insignificant export market. Israel was 21st amongst our customers and one of the very few countries with whom we have a favourable balance of payments, to the tune of £140 million, in fact.

British firms taking part in the Hanover Fair made up the largest foreign contingent of exhibitors. The 149 firms sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board also represent its biggest involvement in any Western European event in 1975. Pictured here examining the display on the Mawdsley's of Dursley, Gloucester, stand are (left) A. H. Slater, secretary of the Board's European Trade Committee, and R. J. Tremlin, Mawdsley's export manager.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Upward curve expected in Japan boat trade

At the Tokyo International Boat Show, Prince Tomohito Mikasa (left) hears about products from John O'Keefe, managing director, Fillite (Runcorn) Ltd.

From J. W. MacDonald, British Embassy, Tokyo: The 14th Tokyo International Boat Show, 3-7 April, had as its motto 'Surrounded by the Oceans' – an apt theme for the island country of Japan.

The show, organised by the Japan Boating Industry Association, was held after a two-year gap, the 1974 event having been cancelled in the wake of the oil/energy crisis.

Although smaller in scope this year, the show attracted a total attendance of 62,575 eager to see the 75 stands manned by 97 exhibitors.

The British boating industry was well represented by 11 exhibitors on the Ship and Boat Building National Federation stand, a joint venture with the British Overseas Trade Board. The SBBNF/BOTB occupied the only national stand at the exhibition, in a prominent position in one of the two halls.

Exhibits ranged from a Fairey Marine Spearfish 30 twin-screw offshore diesel carrier, through Proctor masts mounted in a Parker 470 yacht and engines displayed by Sabre Marine, to sails and boating clothes by Jack Holt Ltd., E. Macbean and Co. Ltd. and Peter Storm Waterproofs Ltd. Hand pumps and windlasses exhibited by Munster Simms Engineering Co. Ltd. and Simpson Lawrence Ltd. also attracted attention, as did the paints and varnishes in which International Yacht Paints specialises. Other specialised exhibits were those of Fillite (Runcorn) Ltd. – low density filling material used extensively in the boating industry – and the marine windows and escape hatches shown by the Essex Aluminium Co. Ltd., a newcomer to the Japanese market.

It is a feature of trade fairs in Japan that, although much hard bargaining takes place, very few commitments to orders are entered into during the exhibition. No announcements of large orders can therefore be made but exhibitors were well satisfied with the numerous expressions of interest from the boating fraternity and said they would certainly support participation in similar joint venture exhibitions in the future.

Although the 35-40 per cent growth experienced for several years by the Japan boating industry slowed considerably in 1974 as a result of the 'oil shock', the JBIA is confident that this is a passing malaise and that an upward curve can be expected shortly. Certainly, Japan, with its people becoming more affluent and leisure-oriented, offers an ideal platform for the expected growth. Its 17,000 miles of heavily indented coastline include many areas of unspoilt natural beauty and the fact that nowhere in Japan is further than 90 miles from the sea should lead to the development of coastline and offshore pleasure spots, particularly bearing in mind the scarcity of land for leisure pursuits.

The Japanese yachting and pleasure boat industry has consequently developed considerably in recent years and there are now an estimated 100,000 pleasure craft in Japan, 90 per cent of them power boats. Constraint factors to the continued upsurge in boat ownership exist in the form of opposition by local fishermen's co-operatives but pressure of demand for leisure space by other sectors of the community is likely to increase to the point where the necessary marinas will become a feature of the Japanese coastline.

There are undoubted opportunities in Japan for British manufacturers of high quality pleasure craft, yacht fitments and accessories and yachting clothing. By general consent, the Tokyo boat show provides an excellent shop window for such products – and an opportunity to take an increasing share in this Y33 billion market.

British exhibitors at S. Africa events

In Johannesburg, the Rand Show, 21 April-3 May, the only annual trade fair for consumer and capital goods in South Africa until 1970 when the need for specialised exhibitions was first felt, continues to be attended by a large variety of British companies. The joint venture group of 19 British firms supported by the British Overseas Trade Board in co-operation with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce will occupy over 325 sq. m.

Exhibits will range from bathroom and household fittings, knitwear and accessories, aluminium greenhouses, high pressure power washers, water blasters, brickmaking machinery and plant, reproduction furniture, hand cranes, commercial and industrial weighing machines, drilling rigs, mobile lighting equipment, to original etchings, lithographs, gold sculptures, plastic flower pots and Scotch whisky.

The Cape Town Material Handling and Physical Distribution Exhibition, 15-18 April, attracted the participation of 14 British companies exhibiting within a joint venture group backed by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre Ltd.

The importance of the event stems from the fact that South Africa is planning to adopt containerisation in 1977 and it is further enhanced by a symposium at which two British speakers, also sponsored by BOTB, will read papers.

British exhibits included fork lift trucks, conveying systems, electric trucks, container handling loaders, cables, ropes, fork lift truck attachments and cranes, some on show for the first time in South Africa.

Race ace opens Malmö motor show

From Ronald F. G. Taylor, British Consul, Malmö: Britain's motor industry was very well represented at the Malmö Motor Show by 14 companies occupying 675 sq. m. of space. The group included some of the most famous names in the British motor industry and was sponsored by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders under joint venture terms with the British Overseas Trade Board.

This annual event is still the largest of its kind in Scandinavia and it is estimated that nearly 74,000 people visited the show during its nine days, of whom 6,000 or more were listed as trade buyers and trade representatives. The show, 22 February-2 March, was officially opened by Ronnie Peterson the popular Swedish racing driver.

The official British participation was divided up into eight car manufacturers and six companies showing a comprehensive range of accessories and car-care products. On the car side, the British contingent included British Leyland, Vauxhall, Lotus, Morgan, Rolls-Royce, Chrysler (Sunbeam), Jensen, Panther.

British Leyland was by far the largest single exhibitor and showed eight cars including the Jaguar XJ12, Rover 2200 TC, Maxi 1750, Mini 1275 GT, Austin Allegro 1300, Morris Marina (including a special ST Coupe) and the Range Rover. Vauxhall showed the Magnum 1800, a Firenza attractively displayed on a revolving turntable and the high performance Group I Magnum 2300 coupe which won the Rally of the Thousand Lakes in Finland in 1974.

Lotus had two cars on show: the new Elite and a Europa Special. Morgan with its immense nostalgic appeal to enthusiasts displayed three classic sports cars: 4/4 two-seater and four-seater models and the Plus 8. Rolls-Royce took part in the show for the second time with an immaculate Silver Shadow.

Chrysler (Sunbeam), which was participating for the first time, showed its Combi and GT 1600s and two-door and four-door models. Jensen, a relative newcomer to Sweden, was proud to exhibit its Interceptor III for overseas markets alongside the Jensen-Healey sports car. Last but certainly not least of the exhibits was the exciting Panther J72 sports car from Panther Westwinds of Weybridge.

All the cars were concentrated in the large hall on the ground floor of the exhibition halls, while the basement hall and ground floor corridors accommodated firms showing automotive parts, components and accessories, racing and rally clothing, motor cycles, car-care products and everything that the enthusiast and ordinary day-to-day driver could wish to see. The total area occupied was 10,000 sq. m.

On the components and accessories side, the official British group included Alexander Duckham, Astrali Accessories, P. Mitchell, Serck Services, Woolfrace Wheels, and Spectra Chemicals. This, too, was a well composed group, exhibiting a wide range of accessories, including car-care chemicals, oils and lubricants, car seats, tuning equipment, oil coolers and kits, leather bound steering wheels, alloy road wheels and other interesting items.

Although British exhibitors by their careful grouping and bright stands appeared to dominate the show, many other well known overseas manufacturers were also there, including Alfa-Romeo, Volkswagen, Porsche, Lancia, Fiat, Maserati, Opel, Ferrari, BMW, Ford (Germany). There were also a number of vintage sports cars and racing cars of international repute and the display of dragsters and fun cars gave an added flavour to the show.

There is no doubt that the strong British participation is an indication of the importance which the British motor industry attaches to this leading exhibition which this year certainly lived up to its reputation. All the exhibitors expressed enthusiasm about the interest shown in their products and this bright and shiny showroom will most certainly continue to attract their presence in the future.

Nuremberg display of education aids chalks up success

From C. Pattinson, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Munich: The 13th 'Didacta' exhibition of educational material which took place in Nuremberg 10-14 March, proved – contrary to a lot of people's expectations – to be a very successful show. Held only nine months after the last fair in Brussels, and boycotted for this and other reasons by some foreign exhibitors, the Nuremberg 'Didacta' attracted around 50,000 visitors from 53 countries and fully justified the British exhibitors decision to be there.

Britain was well represented at Nuremberg with the largest foreign contingent by far. With a total of 38 exhibitors, the British participation was larger than that of the DDR and more than double that of Switzerland, which with 16 firms was the next largest foreign showing. The other main foreign contingents came from the Netherlands, Austria and France. Seventeen British firms and organisations were on a joint venture organised by the Industrial Council for Educational and Training Technology and the British Overseas Trade Board in Hall C. A further 12 firms were on a second joint venture organised by the Book Development Council and the BOTB in Hall D. The decision to split the joint venture in view of the diversity of products shown ensured that most of the British exhibitors were in their appropriate hall.

While, of course, Didacta is not an order-taking exhibition – teachers and educationalists do not walk round exhibitions with orders in their pockets – all exhibitors were pleased with the high standard of visitors. It was generally felt that the decision to move Didacta back from June (Brussels) to March was a sensible one, as June is near the end of summer term where teachers are tied up with exams. All our exhibitors thought the Nuremberg exhibition was well worthwhile and expected substantial business from it. The firms not represented in Germany were able to talk to potential distributors and all were hopeful of concluding successful negotiations for distribution.

While plenty of foreign visitors were in evidence at this event, it should be emphasised that this and future 'Didactas' held in Germany may have a more national tendency than those held elsewhere. However, in view of the tremendous potential of the German market, this should still make them well worthwhile. The next international 'Didacta' will be held in Basle next year and the next in Germany will be at Hanover in 1977.

Israel constructing new medical centres

From Michael Alan-Smith, First Secretary Commercial, British Embassy, Tel Aviv: Dr. David Owen, Minister of Health at the Department of Health and Social Security, visited Israel last month for the opening by Victor Shem-Tov, Israel's Minister of Health, of the exhibition of British medical and hospital equipment held in one of the major sea-front hotels in Tel Aviv.

The exhibition, sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in co-operation with the British Hospitals Export Council, was accompanied by a professional seminar at which four distinguished British speakers joined Israeli counterparts in addressing specialist audiences on neurosurgery, anaesthesiology, orthopaedics, road accidents, traumatology.

Israel has a long tradition of good health care and a number of new hospitals and medical centres are under construction. Over 1,500 Israeli doctors and medical workers visited the exhibition. In addition to the Minister of Health, other distinguished Israeli visitors were the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Haim Bar-Lev, and the chairman of Kupat Holim, the Workers' Sick Fund, the largest health care organisation in Israel.

The 22 exhibitors expressed themselves well satisfied with the contacts made during the period of the event, 12-17 March, and with the immediate and potential commercial results.

Vessels sold off stands at Amsterdam exhibition

From A. Hazebroek, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, The Hague: HISWA Powerboat Exhibition, RAI Building, Amsterdam – 18-23 March: This was the second part of this annual boating and camping exhibition. The first part, consisting of a sailboat and camping equipment show, was held 4-9 March, and reported on separately. The merits of having two separate shows were viewed differently by the participants. Some people thought that they had gained additional interest for their products but others considered that they had seen fewer people than at the previously combined show. Other considerations especially from people taking part in both shows, were that they had to spend quite a bit of time to cover both events and that the expense they had to incur was on the high side.

These various points of view would seem to indicate that more thought will have to be given to the future form the HISWA show is going to take and that the present setup is likely to change to some extent. There was no doubt, however, that from the point of view of displaying craft (*picture*) the present form of the exhibition is much better than before, as individual standholders had much more space allotted to them than was previously possible.

The British participants combined in our joint venture were the largest foreign group, 13; followed by West Germany, five; Belgium and France, two each; and one each from Spain and Yugoslavia. The exhibits included motorboats and yachts, rowing, fishing and inflatable boats, runabouts, dinghies and related parts and equipment. The countries of origin, besides those mentioned above, were Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland and, of course, the Netherlands.

The exhibition covered 38,000 sq. m., using all but one hall of the RAI Building. The number of visitors was 203,800 in 1974. For the two shows about the same figure was expected this year. The general opinion among the British joint venture standholders was one of satisfaction, although some would have liked to do better. In several instances, however, boats were sold off the stands. In others it was expected that several craft, sometimes quite large, would be sold before the end of the exhibition.

One of the boats displayed on the joint venture stand proved to be a show winner. The attraction of it was that its interior was designed after that of a large-sized touring caravan. As this appealed very much to the HISWA visitors, there was a constant flow of people to and around this particular stand and a healthy amount of business was written before the exhibition closed. The only worry seemed to be whether the Dutch agent of this firm would be able to get enough craft this year to satisfy the demand completely.

It was encouraging to see that large motor yachts, 25 ft. and upwards, are finding favour again with the public. During and after the oil crisis, sales in this sector came almost to a standstill but there has been an upturn during the last few months and British-built yachts at HISWA benefited from this.

Both the sailboat and the powerboat exhibition have shown that the Netherlands remains an important market for British pleasure craft and if the economic outlook in this country improves by next year, as expected, we may look forward to an even better show in 1976.

Space for space in Buenos Aires

The Third International Exhibition of Space Aeronautics will be held in Buenos Aires, 11-26 October, under the auspices of the Argentine Aeronautical Authority.

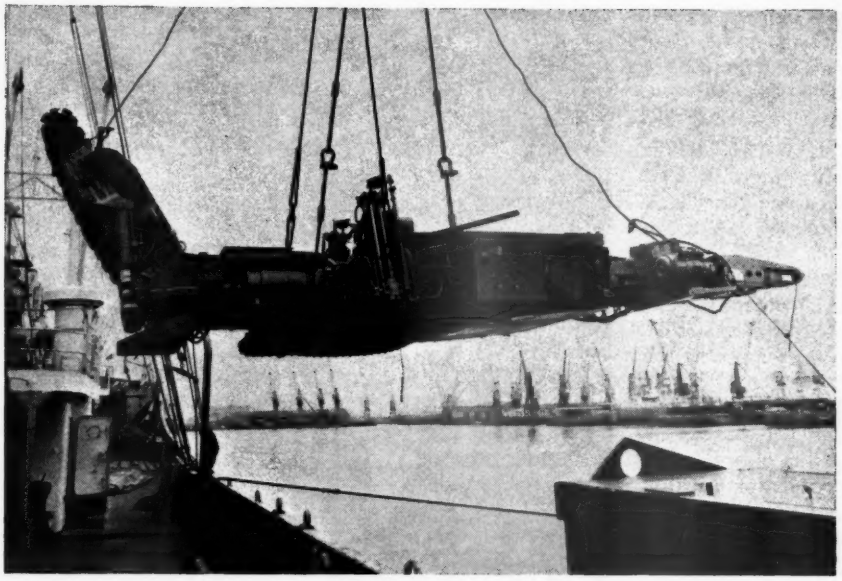
The London embassy of the Argentine Republic reports that all kinds of airplanes, helicopters, gliders, electronic equipment, airport systems and services, instruments and meteorological equipment, air search and rescue gear and medicaments for use in air space will be on show.

Further information is available from the organiser: Asociación Aeronáutica Argentina, Bartolomé Mitre 1131, piso 7, Buenos Aires.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.
Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Export Business



Ripper-chain continuous miner will cut and convey Pole coal

Joy Manufacturing Co. (UK) Ltd. has shipped to Poland a 7CM-1B Continuous Miner, the latest in a range of ripper-chain continuous miners it manufactures at its plant in Greenock. To be used in the Halemba Mine, the machine is 38 ft. 2 in. long, 11 ft. 4 in. wide and 4 ft. high. Weighing 25 tons, it has a production rate of 4½ tons a minute.

The machine (*pictured above being shipped at Greenock for passage to Poland*) has a cutting range from 9 in. below to 10 ft. above floor level and is fitted with the latest heavy duty UV cutter chains and bit rings. From a single setting, the machine will cut a maximum width of 22 ft. 3 in. It is fitted with a straight-through conveyor system and has roof bolting drills which can be angled up to 15 degrees either side of vertical and are fitted with dust collection equipment.

High pressure water sprays directed on to the cutting head also reduce dust and these sprays automatically stop when the head is pulling back ready for the next cut.

When producing, the machine sumps into the coal at floor level to a depth of 2 ft. and then cuts from floor to roof, ensuring that most of the coal is fed directly to the conveyor without having to be handled by the gathering arms, thereby reducing the possibility of generating further dust.

A multi-motor machine with a total built-in power of 320 hp continuous rating, the machine will be used on a 500/550 V 3 phase 50 H^3 supply.

Beirut fire brigade orders new equipment

British fire fighting equipment valued at over £250,000 has been ordered by the Lebanese Government for the Beirut fire brigade from Merryweather and Sons of Greenwich. The order includes turntable ladders, foam and generator/compressor appliances.

The new model turntable ladder appliances extend to 120 ft., are electro-hydraulic and are mounted on Dennis chassis. The foam tenders are based on a Unipower R44 chassis, 162 in. wheelbase, with a Rolls-Royce B81 SV engine. The generator compressor, mounted on a 150 in. wheelbase powered by a RR engine, has a continuous maximum rating output of 10 kw.

Part of the Siebe Gorman group, Merryweather designs and manufactures the entire range of fire fighting equipment from small extinguishers to large marine appliances and exports to 84 countries.

Sudan sugar works takes boiler plant

A £1.4 million contract for the supply of five two-drum natural circulation water tube boilers for a sugar factory in the Sudan has been awarded to Clarke Chapman Ltd.'s International Combustion Division, Derby, by the main contractors for the project, Fletcher and Stewart Ltd.

The boiler plant designed for firing bagasse, milled sugar cane refuse, will include all equipment from the bagasse carrier to individual chimneys, complete with full instrumentation and automatic boiler controls. Additional equipment to service all five boilers includes oil pumping and heating plant, oil service tanks, deaerator, desuperheating and pressure reducing plant.

The equipment is designed for continuous operation, 24 hours a day, over a period of six to eight months in tropical conditions.

The contract, it is reported, is the latest in a number of export orders gained by the company which is a major supplier of boiler plant for the international palm oil and sugar industry.

Television vehicles for Iraq education

Pye TVT Ltd. of Cambridge has received a further contract in Iraq for broadcasting equipment. This deal, worth almost £750,000, was signed in Baghdad recently with the Education Project Unit of the Ministry of Education.

The contract covers the supply of an outside broadcast vehicle complete with three image orthicon cameras, video tape recorder, microwave link and other appropriate control equipment. In addition, Pye TVT will supply cameras and telecines to extend the facilities in the existing educational television studio centre installed by the company some years ago.

The centre, one of the most ambitious of its kind, produces television material which is then transmitted on the national network throughout the Republic of Iraq, Pye reports.

This contract follows previous orders for the supply of a network of television transmitters for the southern part of Iraq and, in addition, the provision of further cameras and telecine equipment for installation in the Baghdad studio.

Trade Information

Anglo-Bulgarian Joint Commission meets in London

Under the co-chairmanship of Lionel Lightman of the Department of Trade and Andrei Lukanov, Bulgarian Vice Minister for Foreign Trade, the Anglo-Bulgarian Joint Commission is nearing the end of its Annual Meeting in London this week.

The Commission's annual meetings, which are in London and Sofia alternately, are an occasion for reviewing the pattern and trends in Anglo-Bulgarian trade. The progress of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries is also examined.

At this year's Meeting of the Joint Commission it is expected that a Programme of Co-operation will be signed, setting out in some detail the sectors and types of projects in which opportunities for co-operative ventures between British firms and Bulgarian enterprises are likely to be found.

Lionel Lightman, Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade, welcomes Andrei Lukanov (right), Bulgarian Vice Minister for Foreign Trade.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 9 May.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
06.02	Rose stocks of the Rosa Multiflora variety	As in previous column	31 December 1975	15170
07.01	Carrots	As in previous column	30 June 1975	15602
29.36	Quinethazone	As in previous column	31 December 1975	15606
73.10	Wire rod, of iron or steel, of circular cross-section and in coils, containing not more than 0.45 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.3 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.35 per cent by weight each of chromium and silicon, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight each of phosphorus and sulphur and not more than 0 005 per cent by weight of boron	Boron steel wire rod	31 December 1975	15583
73.18	Oilwell casing, being steel pipes externally threaded at both ends and having a steel coupling screwed on to the threads at one end, in overall lengths of not less than 9 m. and not more than 14.5 m. with an outside diameter apart from the coupling of not less than 220 mm. and not more than 275 mm. and a wall thickness apart from the coupling of not less than 7 mm. and not more than 10.5 mm.	Oilwell casing	31 December 1975	14666
	Seamless steel line pipe in lengths of not less than 4 m. and not more than 14 m. having an internal diameter of not less than 335 mm. and not more than 535 mm. and a wall thickness of not less than 9 mm. and not more than 15 mm.	Seamless tubing	31 December 1975	15592
73.19	Seamless steel line pipe in lengths of not less than 4 m. and not more than 14 m. having an internal diameter of more than 400 mm. but not more than 535 mm. and a wall thickness of more than 10.5 mm .but not more than 15 mm.	Seamless tubing	31 December 1975	15592

REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Flax sliver (54.01) has been revised as follows:

Flax and flax tow, hackled or otherwise processed, but not spun flax

Bahamas: Government Tenders Board

A Government Tenders Board has been established in the Bahamas. Details concerning the functions of this Board, and the system by which contracts will be awarded are obtainable. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5627.

ECGD news

Sewage plant for South Korea

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £3 million loan to help finance a sewage treatment plant for the Seoul Metropolitan City in the Republic of Korea. The loan was arranged by Brandts on behalf of Lloyds Bank. The plant will be supplied and installed by Simon-Hartley Ltd., Staffordshire, at Joong Rang Cheon near Seoul. It is scheduled for completion early in 1978.

£9m loan for acrylic plant in Eire

The Exports Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £9 million line of credit to help finance contracts being placed in the UK for the construction of an acrylic fibre and spinning plant in the Republic of Ireland.

William and Glyn's Bank Ltd. have made the finance available jointly to Asahi Synthetic Fibres (Ireland) Ltd. and Asahi Spinning (Ireland) Ltd.

£6.6 million has been earmarked for the design and engineering consultant firm of Matthew Hall Engineering Ltd. Matthew Hall will be responsible for the design and construction of the plant as well as supplying part of the equipment. The remaining £2.4 million will help finance contracts being placed in the UK by the London branches of Mitsui and Co. Ltd. and C. Itoh and Co. Ltd., Japan.

Sub-contracts have already been placed in the UK for a wide variety of goods including plant machinery, electronics and instrumentation.

The plant will be built at Tawnaghmore in County Mayo and is scheduled for commissioning in the summer of 1976.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

No. 1488: Imports of gold coins, medals, etc.

As already announced, on and after 16 April 1975 the importation of the following goods is prohibited except under an individual import licence issued by the Department of Trade:

TARIFF HEADING	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
ex 71.12 ex 71.13	Gold medals, gold medallions, gold tablets and other such gold pieces in pictorial relief or bearing inscriptions
ex 72.01	Gold coins
ex 99.05 ex 99.06	Gold coins, gold medals, gold medallions, gold tablets and other such gold pieces in pictorial relief or bearing inscriptions, minted or manufactured after 1837

Licensing arrangements

Authorised Dealers in Gold may apply for open individual licences (ie licences not restricted as to quantity or value) to import these goods. Licences will be valid for six months and will be issued subject to the following conditions:

i that imports of the goods will be made only where they are to be dealt with in accordance with the directions given to Authorised Dealers in gold in Bank of England Notice EC 62 dated 16 April 1975;

ii that details (as set out in the Bank of England Notice EC 62 dated 16 April 1975) of imports must be submitted monthly to the Bank of England.

Applications, on Form ILB/A, accompanied by a statement that the applicant will, if issued with a licence, adhere to the above-mentioned conditions, should be sent to the above address. Page 1 of the form should be completed but no entries are required on page 2. On page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and the description of the goods should be entered.

Exceptional arrangements

Applications for specific individual licences will be considered for any of the above-mentioned goods arriving in the UK on or after 16 April 1975 which can be shown (by producing a copy bill of lading or airway bill) to have been consigned to the UK before that date. Also, subject to satisfactory evidence (eg a letter from a bank in the UK or the Channel Islands), applications for licences will be considered for goods ordered from abroad and paid for on or before 15 April 1975.

Warning: Exchange Control Act 1947

It is an offence for a visitor resident outside the UK and the Channel Islands to sell while in the UK or the Channel Islands, except with Treasury permission, any gold coin minted after 1837.

Inquiries: tel. 01-215 5549.

ENGLISH EXPORTERS (LONDON) LTD.
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We offer our services to manufacturers concerning their exports to anywhere in the World without charge to them and pay here against shipping documents.
WE SPECIALISE IN SWITCH, TRIANGULAR AND COMPENSATION TRANSACTIONS.

No. 1489: Imports from the Eastern Area – 1975 quota arrangements

Notice to Importers No. 1469 (published in *Trade and Industry* on 19 December 1974) certified the provisional arrangement for quotas for imports from Eastern Area countries in 1975 based on EEC Decision 652/74 of 2 December 1974. This provided for a continuation of the 1974 quota levels as a provisional measure until the final arrangements for 1975 were established by a further EEC Decision.

This second decision was approved in Brussels on 27 March and inter alia established the final 1975 arrangements for imports into the United Kingdom and other EEC Member States from Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. The following lists show the revised quota levels for imports into the UK this year from these State trading countries.

Further notice setting out the general licensing arrangements for Eastern Area goods will be published soon, but traders may assume that the arrangements will be unchanged from previous years (ie apart from China, the exporting countries will administer their own quotas).

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5704.

Imports from Bulgaria: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1975, of goods from Bulgaria which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		(a) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		(b) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
		(c) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	400 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	670 tons
3	ex 07.03	Cauliflower in brine	65
4	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	895
5	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 99 tons each for raspberries and strawberries and not more than 110 tons for blackcurrants)	870 tons
6	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,650 tons for raspberry and strawberry pulp together and not more than 440 tons for blackcurrant pulp)	3,300 tons
7	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	500
8	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	515
9	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 855 tons for raspberry, strawberry and blackcurrant taken together)	3,600 tons
10	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £11,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £11,000 for blackcurrants)	300
11	ex 20.07	Juices of apple, blackcurrant and pear	70
12	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	5
13	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	65
14		Apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	57.5
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	
15		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	21.21
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
16		Woven apparel, the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	200
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Undergarments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
17	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	45
18	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	35
19	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and radiograms	50
20	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 in. and over in size (a)	25

(a) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Air mail for export correspondence

All correspondence overseas should be done by air but care should be taken that mail is fully stamped as correspondence may be delayed and export opportunities lost. Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage. Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 20p.

Imports from China: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from the People's Republic of China which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	250 tons
2	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	500
3	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, gooseberries, loganberries, pears and plums	1,055 tons
4	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, gooseberries, loganberries, pears and plums	370
5	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	450
6	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, gooseberries, loganberries, pears and plums	513
7	ex 20.07	Juices of apple, blackcurrant and pear	45
8	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	15
9		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	162
	ex 43.04	Gloves of artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
10	50.04 ex 50.07	Thrown silk yarns	10
11	ex 50.09 ex 50.10	Woven fabrics of silk of a weight exceeding 585 g per 10 sq. metres in the gum, or exceeding 485 g per 10 sq. metres not in the gum	700
12	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	70
13	55.05 55.06 55.07	Cotton yarn	
	55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres not put up for retail sale	
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	3,690,000 sq. m
	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	58.05	Woven narrow fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, or of cotton	
14	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	230
15		Textile manufactures, being:	
		a Household textiles, of which not more than 343,400 sq. m for cotton towels, being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*), wholly or mainly of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	516.25
		b Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Under and outer garments and other articles of apparel, of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (of which not more than 149,783 sq. m for cotton handkerchiefs) of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
16	64.01 64.02	Footwear	135
17	65.05 65.06	Headgear, not being wholly or partly of wool or fur felt	737
18	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £165,000 for ornamental ware and not more than £20,000 for pottery jars containing stem ginger or duck eggs)	383.5

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Imports from Czechoslovakia: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from Czechoslovakia which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	150 tons
2	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	25
3	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	75
4	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 30 tons each for blackcurrants, raspberries and strawberries)	100 tons
5	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	25
6	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	135

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
7	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	150
8	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry	19.5
9	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	340
10	ex 20.07	Juices of apple, blackcurrant and pear	45
11	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	633,000 short standards
12		Gloves, of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	80
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 43.04	Gloves of artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
13	51.04, 56.07, ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	1,236,000 sq. m
14	53.11	Woven fabric of wool or fine animal hair	76,600 sq. m
15	ex 54.05	Woven fabric of flax, other than tea towelling (of which not more than 40,000 sq. m for sail cloth or canvas of flax of a weight not less than 410 g per sq. m)	375,000 sq. m
16	ex 54.05, ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	242,500 sq. m
17	55.07, 55.08, 55.09, ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	2,025,282 sq. m
18	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	150
19	58.05	Woven narrow fabrics	230
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm. in width, wool, fine animal hair or flax	
20		Stockings and socks, the following:	90
	ex 60.03	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 61.10	of woven cotton	

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
21		Apparel, the following:	320
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
22		Household textiles of which not more than 279,540 sq. m for cotton goods and 390,00 sq. m for goods of flax (excluding tea towels of flax), being:	1,846,321 sq. m
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres. Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wools or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
23		Woven apparel, the following:	595
	ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
		Under garments of woven cotton or flax (of which not more than £146,283 for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
24	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	54.136
25	ex 64.01, ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	120
26	65.01, 65.03, 65.05, 65.06	Headgear, of which not more than £71,500 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
27	69.11, 69.12, 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	325
28	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £130,000 for television receivers)	195
29	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	255

Imports from the German Democratic Republic: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from the German Democratic Republic which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	12.5
2		Gloves, the following:	15
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	289,400 sq. m
	51.04, 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
4	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair or fabrics in which wool or fine animal hair represents 50 per cent or more by weight	402.5
5		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	5
	ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax other than tea towelling	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
6		Stockings and socks, the following:	15
	ex 60.03	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 61.10	of woven cotton	
7		Apparel (of which not more than £70,000 for stocking tights and not more than £38,077 for woven cotton garments), the following:	

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	343.75
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair.	
	ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
		Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, and other articles falling within 61.06, of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets, and other articles falling within 61.09, of woven cotton	
8		Travelling rugs and blankets *other than electric blankets* (of which not more than £15,711 for those made of cotton or of man-made fibres including a maximum of £10,711 for those made of cotton), the following:	60
	ex 60.05	of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
9	ex 62.02	Table mats of man-made fibres	10
10	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	8.08
11	69.11, 69.12, 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £160,000 for ornamental ware)	362
12	ex 69.11, ex 69.13	Meissen porcelain	50
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and transistorised radiograms	120
14	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 inches and over in size (a)	50
15	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	140

(a) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement

Imports from Hungary: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1975 of goods from Hungary which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a. Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b. Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c. Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and challots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	1,405 tons
3	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	15
4	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs, (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	1,000
5	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 550 tons for raspberries and strawberries taken together and 55 tons for blackcurrants)	2,700 tons
6	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry, and strawberry (of which not more than 55 tons each for raspberry and strawberry and not more than 220 tons for blackcurrant)	1,200 tons
7	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries	120
8	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions (including mixed pickles)	100
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	170
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry, and strawberry (of which not more than 550 tons for raspberry and strawberry taken together and 165 tons for blackcurrant)	4,730 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £22,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £11,000 for blackcurrants)	800
12	ex 20.07	Juices of: apples, blackcurrant and pear	90
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	80
14		Gloves (of which not more than 185,000 pairs for leather gloves or alternatively 335,000 pairs for fabric gloves), the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	360,000 pairs
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax.	
15		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1,338,300 sq. m
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
16		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	45
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
17		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	a. Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	184,000 sq. m
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	b. Other woven fabrics of flax Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	338,000 sq. m
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
18	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than 2,316,031 sq. m for finished fabrics)	3,474,905 sq. m
19	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	95
20	ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	35.703
21		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	85
22		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	a. Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	880
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	b. Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	1,230
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, and other articles falling within 61.06, of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	c. Outer garments of woven cotton	2,761,037 sq. m
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton (of which not more than 1,098,173 sq. m for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton	
	ex 61.09	Corsets, and other articles falling within 61.09, of woven cotton	
23		Woven fabrics of true hemp and made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibres or of true hemp, hat forms, hat bodies, and hoods of felt (of which not more than £55,000 for goods of true hemp), the following:	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	a. Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	515,504 sq. m
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
	57.09	b. Woven fabrics of true hemp	300
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,000	
24	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	149,480 sq. m
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	95
26	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £40,000 for ornamental ware)	175
27	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	200
28	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	515

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel: 01-606 6699). ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Imports from Poland: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from Poland whi ch remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		(a) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		(b) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		(c) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.01	Potatoes:	
		(i) New	pm
		(ii) Other	pm
3	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	530 tons
4	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	50
5	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	100
6	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 85 tons each for strawberries and raspberries and not more than 660 tons for blackcurrants)	2,520 tons
7	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 825 tons for strawberry and raspberry taken together and not more than 220 tons of blackcurrant)	3,860 tons
8	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	838.5
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	190
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry, (of which not more than 1,210 tons for strawberry, raspberry and blackcurrant taken together)	3,500 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £88,000 for strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants taken together). Preserved cherries in barrels	580
12	ex 20.07	Juices of apple, blackcurrant and pear	95
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	100
14	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	20
15		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	a. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1,676,000 sq. m
	ex 60.01	b. Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	1,118,000 sq. m
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
16		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	225(a)
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
17		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	86,000 sq. m
	ex 54.05	Other woven fabrics of flax	52
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
18		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	ex 62.02	(a) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven cotton	424,480 sq. m
	ex 60.05	(b) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted cotton	36,110 sq. m
	55.07 55.08 55.09	(c) Woven fabrics of cotton	451,470 sq. m
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
19	ex 58.04	Plush fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair (of which not more than 73,700 sq. m. for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)	559,000 sq. m
20	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	100
21		Handicraft textile table covers:	
	ex 58.10 ex 60.05 ex 62.02	of woven cotton of cotton, man-made fibres or flax	20
22		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	100
23		Apparel (of which not more than £74,980 for items wholly or mainly of woven cotton), the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	2,367.5 (b)
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton, or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
24	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	9.696
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	110
26	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	12.5
27	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £15,000 for ornamental ware)	335
28	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £285,000 for radio receivers, television receivers with screens of under 18 inches in size and radiograms) (c)	380
29	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £185,000 for electronic tubes, or not more than £335,000 for electronic valves and semi-conductors)	520

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(a) of which not more than £150,000 may be used for either:
  (i) fabrics of wool or fine animal hair (53.11), or alternatively
  (ii) made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair (ex 62.01, ex 62.05)

(b) of which not more than £2,130,000 may be used for either:
  (i) knitted or crocheted garments, or alternatively
  (ii) woven garments

(c) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement

Imports from Romania: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from Romania which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	1,680 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	330 tons
3	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	1,580
4	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	25
5	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 55 tons for blackcurrants, 55 tons for raspberries and 55 tons for strawberries)	875 tons
6	ex 08.11 ex 20.05 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp and puree of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 110 tons for blackcurrant, 99 tons for raspberry and 181.5 tons for strawberry)	4,500 tons
7	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, raspberries and strawberries	155
8	ex 20.01	Pickled onions	112.5
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	340
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,180 tons for blackcurrant, raspberry and strawberry)	4,300 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £5,500 for blackcurrants and £27,500 for raspberries and strawberries)	430
12	ex 20.07	Juices of apple, blackcurrant and pear	90
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	10
14	ex 42.03 ex 43.03	Gloves, the following: Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur; Gloves of furskin	55
15	51.04 55.09 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres and woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than £31,209 for cotton fabrics)	210
16	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, towels and other household articles wholly or mainly of woven, knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	130
17	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	82.5
18	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towels and tea towelling of flax	16,750 sq. m
19	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 60.03	Apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair; Stockings and socks of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	1,755
20	ex 60.05 ex 62.01	Blankets of man-made fibres and cotton containing not less than 51 per cent by weight of man-made fibres, and blankets of man-made fibres and wool containing not less than 60 per cent by weight of man-made fibres	20
21		Woven apparel (of which not more than £78,548 for cotton and £10,000 for handkerchiefs), the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton or flax	1,160
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
22	ex 62.02	Manufactures of woven flax and hemp other than tea towels and tea towelling of flax (of which not more than £10,000 for manufactures of flax)	30
23	69.11 69.12	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	255
24	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
25	ex 85.15	Transistorised 12-inch monochrome television broadcast receivers (a)	720
26	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	110
27		Other goods not under open licence to be agreed with the Department of Trade	200

(a) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement

Imports from the USSR: quota arrangements for 1975

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1975 of goods from the USSR which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being carrots, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions or rhubarb	100
2	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
3	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	5
4	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry or strawberry (of which not more than 50 tons for those made of strawberry, raspberry or blackcurrant)	100 tons
5	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
6	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	235
7	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	1,449,956 sq. m (a)
8		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	70
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 60.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
9	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen of knitted or crotcheted cotton or man-made fibres; Bed linen of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	30
10	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	90
11	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers	470 (b)
12	ex 85.15	Transistorised radiograms	280 (c)
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised monochrome television broadcast receivers (of which not more than £80,000 for receivers with screens over 6 inches in size) (d)	350
14	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 inches and over in size (d)	125
15	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	265
16		Other goods not covered by open licences to be agreed with the Department of Trade	pm

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(a) The Department of Trade is prepared to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export.

(b) Quota no. 11 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorised radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

(c) Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

(d) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Irish Republic

Low Voltage Electrical Equipment Regulations, 1975. The Minister for Industry and Commerce has made Regulations under the European Communities Act, 1972 entitled European Communities (Low Voltage Electrical Equipment) Regulations, 1975.

These Regulations, which are to come into force on 1 August 1975, have been made to give effect to the European Communities Council Directive (73/23 EEC) of 19 February 1973 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits. Copies of the Regulations may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Belgium

Price control regulations. The *Moniteur Belge* No. 65, 29 March 1975, published a decree dated 24 March 1975 amending the decree of 22 December 1971, as amended by the decree of 1 March 1973, concerning temporary changes to the price control regulations. The notification period for price rises which should have returned to two months on 1 April 1975 has been reduced only to four months until 30 June 1975. Copies of the decree (in French) are available from OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Rearguard fog lamps for motor vehicles. The *Moniteur Belge* No. 63, 29 March 1975, published a decree dated 6 March 1975 concerning the approval of rearguard fog lamps for motor vehicles and trailers. The degree entered into force on 1 April 1975 but a transitional period of eight months is to be allowed, after which unapproved lamps may not be fitted. Copies of the decree (in French) are available from OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Portugal

Import of textiles. A despatch from the Ministry of Economy published in *Diario do Governo* No. 51 of 1 March 1975 sets out the following:

1 All import contracts of textile raw materials, to be effective, must first be submitted to the Institute of Textiles for ratification within 10 days of being signed.

2 The relevant import certificate will be issued by the Institute after considering and approving the contract. The Institute's decision will be conveyed to the importer within eight days of receipt of the contract; if the importer does not receive any communication within this time he may assume that tacit approval has been given.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Tariff amendments. Portuguese *Diarios do Governo* Nos. 22 and 58 of 27 January and 10 March 1975, published the following amendments to the Portuguese Import Tariff:

The Note to BN 68.13 is amended to read as follows:
Asbestos yarn weighing up to 6 g. per linear m., suitable for weaving, braiding, and rope making, when imported by enterprises engaged in asbestos weaving, braiding or rope making who use such materials in their industry, is subject, on importation, to the rates of 2.5 per cent *ad val.* under the maximum tariff and 1 per cent *ad val.* under the minimum tariff, on favourable advice being given to that effect by the General Inspectorate of Agricultural and Industrial Products showing that such yarn is not locally produced and corresponds to the specifications required for the above-mentioned uses.

Calcium silicate prepared for thermal insulation, when imported for exclusive use in these industries shall be dutiable at 30 per cent *ad val.* under the maximum tariff and 6 per cent *ad val.* under the minimum tariff.

The use of the yarn and silicate for another purpose than that stipulated above shall be considered as an evasion of the payment of the duties due under this heading. Importers shall record the quantities of yarn and silicate imported and the purposes for which used in a special register and shall supply the Customs with all details necessary to the verification of use and the control of stocks.

The Note to BN 30.03.04 is amended to read as follows:
Notes: 1 The duty on medicaments falling within the present sub-heading and containing only one active substance specified in the tariff shall not be lower than the duty applicable to that substance.
2 Medicaments included in this heading and intended solely as veterinary medicines may be imported free of duty.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Spain

Customs tariff modifications. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 April 1975, published Decrees 769 to 776 of the Ministry of Commerce modifying the text of several subheadings to the Spanish Customs Tariff. The subheadings are as follows: 26.03.C and D, 29.31.C, 30.01.A, 38.19.F, 39.02.J, 70.04.G, 70.06.E, 70.10.C and 84.59.E. Copies of the Spanish text of the Decrees are available from OTAR Section and an English translation will be available in due course. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Credit facilities. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 4 April 1975, published an Order dated 5 March under the Ministry of Finance, laying down new regulations for companies established in Spain with foreign capital so that they have access to local credit facilities.

The main points are: companies with up to 25 per cent foreign capital will have equal rights for credit purposes as Spanish companies with no capital at all.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

THERE'S ROOM FOR YOU IN SHEFFIELD

Room to work-and play

Setting up a new business? Transferring an existing one? Opening a new branch? They all involve major decisions, not least of which is just exactly where to go.

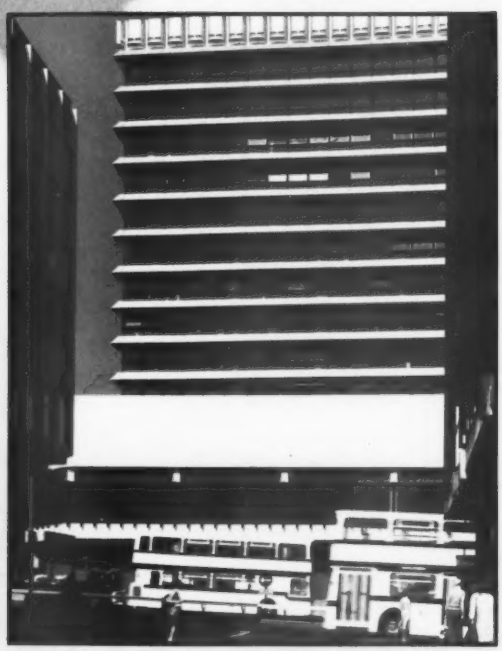
Of the many locations for you to investigate, do not neglect Sheffield. It could be an expensive oversight.

SO WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT SHEFFIELD?

Many people still are amazingly unaware of the Sheffield of today. New Sheffield. A city of genuine dramatic change. It constantly surprises strangers who still think of it in terms of pre-war depression, smoke and filth. If you still think like that—then it's time you brought yourself up to date.

CLEAN AIR

Sheffield's anti-pollution programme and clean-up campaigns are literally world famous. It claims to be the cleanest industrial city in Europe. No one has disputed it. The clean air programme launched by the local authority in 1959 spanned 13 years of application. Not only was the air improved; the city's buildings were cleaned too. Every day the city spawned a new appearance. Fanatical enthusiasm for flower planting followed. Sheffield has a greater proportion of public open space than any other industrial city in Britain and uses it to good effect. Plants now thrive in Sheffield streets that would not grow before the clean up. Perhaps the scarcity of old has resulted in Sheffield's pride in claiming to be the Garden City of the North. Anyone setting up shop in Sheffield is assured of a healthy living and working environment.



DEVELOPING CITY

Sheffield, since the war has been continuously re-developing. New roads and road systems, new housing, new buildings. And it is still going on. Everything about Sheffield is up to date—forward looking. Success stories exist in the host of new industries setting up in Sheffield to provide various forms of employment. New commercial and administration concerns are moving in to create more white collar occupations. New shops. Sheffield has more department stores than any city north of London. New entertainment facilities, including Europe's largest night club and most modern theatre.

Getting down to business

All investigations involving development take time and can become heavy going. Sheffield's Industrial Development Office can make life easier with unbiased help and information, and generally takes a lot of the problems out of your hands. In Sheffield it's part of the service to be constructive not obstructive and to help make a new developer's arrival as trouble free as possible. The Industrial Development Unit will liaise with other authority departments on such matters as planning, highways, drainage. It will advise on grants and other complex development procedure—private and council sites and unit factories. Private estate agent property details are available from the office too. Individual worries and queries can easily be discussed through the simple medium of a phone call. Why not get to know a little more about Sheffield? The first step is to send for a brochure on industrial and commercial facilities. It's yours by return from the
Industrial Development Office,
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone Street,
Sheffield. Tel. 734563 or 734565
(STD Code 0742)

Interview with Roger Cortis, Buck & Hickman Ltd. on the moving of their headquarters to Sheffield.

How difficult was it to recruit the additional 52 people?

"It was easy really", claims Mr. Cortis. "We put a half page advertisement in a Sheffield newspaper early in January and within three days we had about 400 applicants to interview.

In the end we had to bring up extra staff from London to help with the interviews. We cancelled the second advertisement".

The positions to be filled required mainly accounts staff, but Mr. Cortis is delighted with the quality of the new employees.

Extract from "Estates Times"
7th November 1974

Article by Geoffrey Harkness, Midland Bank Ltd. on the moving of Departments to Sheffield.

"Generally, the staff who moved appear to be happy with their new surroundings. Houses are considerably cheaper than in London and not the least of the advantages is an extra hour or so of leisure a day, since it is not uncommon for Londoners to spend two hours a day on the train and in Sheffield the staff are spared the often tedious business of commuting into work.

In fact the general feeling seems to be not "Wish we were back in London" but "Why didn't we come here years ago".

Extract from "Sheffield Morning Telegraph"
October 23rd 1974

In the case of companies with more than 25 per cent of foreign capital they will be able to obtain 'local' credit of up to 50 per cent of their paid up capital plus reserves. Copies of the Spanish text of the Order are available from OTAR Section and an English translation will be available in due course. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Temporary economic measures. The Spanish *State Gazette* of 8 April announced new temporary economic measures which come into effect to combat inflation and to improve the balance of payments position weakened by the increased cost of oil imports and reduced receipts from tourism and workers remittances.

The prices of all agricultural, industrial and service goods are to be controlled, dividends frozen and investment and savings encouraged by means of increased changes on capital gains/company taxes and non-productive or speculative private investments. The Prices Board will have more powers, commercial margins are to be frozen and there will be an advance collection of income tax and a levy on deposit rates with banks and near banks.

Wages and salary increases are to be limited to no more than the percentage increase in the cost of living index plus (in exceptional circumstances) three points when compared with the previous 12 months. The system governing the application of the internal home compensation tax is to be unified which is likely to make Spanish imports dearer.

Copies of the Spanish text of the decrees are available and an English translation is being prepared. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3476.

Duty-free import quota: butyl alcohol. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 April 1975, announced a duty-free import quota of 2,500 tonnes of secondary butyl alcohol, tariff heading 29.04.A.3. The validity period for this quota is one year from 4 January 1975. The quota will be distributed by the Ministry of Commerce. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Sunflower seed oil: duty suspension extended. *Trade and Industry*, 26 December 1974, announced suspension of import duty until 13 March 1975 on sunflower seed oil, crude, tariff heading 15.07.A.2.a.7. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 9 April, announced the extension of the period of validity until 13 June 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Malta

Customs tariff amendments. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 14 March 1975, published a Bill entitled An Act further to amend the Import Duties Act 1964. This Act shall be known as the Import Duties (Amendment) Act, 1975. When the Bill is passed it will be deemed to have come into force on 5 March 1975 and the increased duties on the items in the table below will become effective as from that date: Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Import licensing control. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 4 April 1975, published Legal Notice 44 of 1975 which announced the deletion from the import licensing list of baskets and basket ware of cane, willow or wicker.

The same Legal Notice announced that, with immediate effect, the importation of the following goods would require a specific import licence:

Savoury snacks with a base of potatoes, maize or rice.
Cane, rattan, wicker or willow and manufactures thereof.
Knitted piece goods made of synthetic fibres.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Tariff heading	Description	General %	Commonwealth %	European Economic Community From 1 April 1971 %	From 1 April 1973 %	From 1 April 1975 %
44.27	Standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings, or wood; articles of furniture of wood not falling within Chapter 94; caskets, cigarette boxes, trays, fruit bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles of wood; cases for cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles of wood; articles of wood for personal use or adornment, of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; parts of the foregoing articles of wood	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
48.17	Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles, of paper or paperboard, of a kind commonly used in offices, shops and the like	47	33	31.4	35.2	30.5
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made-up or not)	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made-up or not)	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
58.03	Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needleworked tapestries (for example, petit point and cross stitch) made in panels and the like by hand	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling in heading no. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses:					
(A)	Cut glass and ornamental glassware	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass	47	33	31.4	35.2	30.5
83.06	Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metals	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:					
(A)	Transmission, reception apparatus, and television cameras used in radio, television, telegraph and telephone stations	0	0	0	0	0
(B)	Navigational aid and radar apparatus	0	0	0	0	0
(C)	Other:					
1	Wireless sets	60	55	45	55	55
2	Radio gramophones	60	55	45	55	55
3	Television receivers	60	55	45	55	55
4	Other	60	55	45	55	55
90.07	Photographic cameras, photographic flashlight apparatus:					
(A)	Apparatus and accessories for composing and preparing printing plates and cylinders by photographic means	0	0	0	0	0
(B)	Photographic cameras of a cif value of £20 million or over	57	43	39.9	42.7	37
(C)	Other	47	33	39.9	35.2	30.5
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks with or without sound-heads	60	55	46	55	55
93.01	Side-arms (for example swords, cutlasses and bayonets) and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.02	Revolvers and pistols, being firearms	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.03	Artillery, weapons, machine-guns, sub-machine guns and other military firearms and projectors (other than revolvers and pistols)	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.04	Other firearms, including very light pistols, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition only, line-throwing guns and the like	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.05	Arms of other descriptions, including air, spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.06	Parts of arms, including roughly sawn gun stock blocks and gun barrel blanks, but not including parts of side-arms	80	65	55.2	65	65
93.07	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof; ammunition and parts thereof, including cartridge wads; lead shot prepared for ammunition	80	65	55.2	65	65

Israel

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance: amendment. The Israeli Ministry of Health has issued the following amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (New Version) 1973:

1 In the Supplement to the Ordinance, in Part Two, Article D:
  1 in Item 2: Barbital . . .:
    a in paragraph 1, 'up to 0.03 gm. per dose' shall be superseded by 'up to 0.05 gm. per dose';
    b the following shall be inserted after paragraph 3: 'Solid products, for internal use, with barbital up to 150 mgm. per dose and mixed with an anti-analgesic substance, such as amidopyrine, phenacetin, aspirin and the like, up to 0.3 gm. per dose'.
  2 in Item 9: Phenobarbital . . .:
    a in paragraph 1, 'up to 0.015 gm. per dose shall be superseded by 'up to 0.1 gm. per dose'.
    b in paragraph 2, 'up to 0.03 gm. per dose' shall be superseded by 'up to 0.05 gm. per dose.'

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

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Iran

Commercial Benefit Tax. The Iranian Authorities have announced that the CBT on trucks and lorries for carrying goods (BN 87.02C2) is reduced to 5 per cent except for vans with a capacity of up to three tons which are subject to a CBT of 20 per cent.

We have recently been informed that items imported under BN 39.07C4 are not subject to Commercial Benefit Tax.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR 420/475.

Kuwait

Labelling of foodstuffs: further information. The Kuwait Municipality has issued the following amendment to Kuwait Standards Specifications 42/1973 (EIS Notice 303 of 25 March 1975 refers):

'Further to the Municipality Notice of 25 March 1973, concerning the date of processing the different foodstuffs and the termination date of their serviceability, which should be recorded in the declaration, particularly frozen chicken and meat, the previous time limit is hereby extended to 31 October 1975; provided that this extension should not apply to milk and its by-products or to baby food, in which cases the previous time limit only shall be maintained.'

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

Sudan

Blank pro-forma invoices: import prohibited. The Sudanese authorities have without warning decided to implement customs ordinance 1.10.39, vol. 3 XII subtitle 1 para 204 (H), which prohibits the importation of blank pro-forma invoices. It is also being applied to blank company letter heads. This prohibition is being particularly applied to visiting businessmen. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 11 April 1975 (page 92), announced publication of Government Notice No. 271 – Specific Import Licence, 1975. This notice has been amended by the following Government Notice published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of 3 April.

Govt. Notice No. 318

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS. SPECIFIC IMPORT LICENCE 1975

Government Notice No. 271 published in Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated 20 March 1975 is hereby amended by the replacement and addition of the following items:

112-310	Stout and porter
112-390	Other beer made from malt
242-000	Wood in the rough or roughly squared
893-900	Polythene/plastic bags

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462

South Korea

Import restrictions. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that the following items are classed as non-essential imports and importers must deposit 200 per cent of the amount of the Letter of Credit for 90 days from the date of the issue of the import licence.

BTN no.	Item
2521	Limestone flux and calcareous stone
2531	Fluorspar
2601	Lead ore
2601	Zinc ore
2713	Paraffin wax
2803	Active carbon
2904	Methanol
2904	Formalin
2914	Formic acid
2915	Oxalic acid, phthalic-anhydride
2916	Eutyl parahydroxybenzoate
2916	Methyl parahydroxybenzoate
2916	Ethyl parahydroxybenzoate
2916	Methyl salicylate
3902	Low density polyethylene
3902	Polypropylene
3902	Polystyrene
3902	Acrylonitrile polymers and copolymers
4002	Latex of synthetic rubber, polyvulcanised latex of synthetic rubber and factive derived from oils
4109	Waste and used leather
4415	Plywood panels faced with metal, artificial plastic/other material
5101	Yarn wholly or predominantly of continuous man-made fibre
5104	Of polyamid fibres (tyre cord of synthetic fibres)
7302	Ferrosilicone
7302	Ferromanganese
7312	Iron/steel strip for rerolling
7313	Tin-coated steel sheet/galvanised steel sheet
7314	Iron/steel rod
7315	High-carbon steel strip
7317	Cast iron pipe
7318	Welded steel pipe
7321	Iron/steel structurals and components
7324	Iron/steel containers for compressed/liquidised gas
7325	Iron/steel cables, ropes, plaited bands, slinges and similar articles (excluding insulated electric wire/cable)
7401	Copper ingot
7408	Tubes and pipe fittings of copper
7411	Wire copper of types used for fencing gauze, netting, grill, fencing, etc.
7606	Tubes, pipes and blanks therefore, hollow bars of aluminium
7607	Tube and pipe fittings of aluminium
7901	Zinc ingot
8206	Knife/cutting blade for machinery equipment
8315	Soldering and welding rods, etc., of base metal/metal carbides
8401	Steam generating boilers
8402	Boiler house plant (including economisers, superheaters, etc.)
8403	Gas generators
8410	Liquid pumps
8411	Pumps for gases, etc. (excluding gas compressors)
8414	Industrial and laboratory furnace and ovens, non-electric
8415	Refrigerators (other than domestic) and other refrigerating equipment, whether or not electrical
8417	Heat exchanger
8419	Foodstuff packing machines
8422	Overhead crane
8422	Truck crane
8422	Wheel loader
8423	Bulldozer/excavator
8426	Dairy machinery (including oil extracting machinery)
8430	Other food-processing machines (excluding domestic)
8431	Machinery for making/finishing cellulose pulp, paper/paperboard
8437	Weaving, knitting, etc., machines
8443	Converters, ladles, ingot moulds and casting machines
8444	Rolling mills and rolls therefore
8454	Duplicating, addressing, etc., machines
8456	Mineral crushing, sorting, etc., machinery
8459	Plastic injectors, crushers and reeling machines
8460	Moulding boxes for metal foundry and moulds, other than ingot moulds
8501	Electric power machinery
8505	Electro-mechanical hand tools (with electric motor)
8701	Agricultural tractors (90 hp. up, two-wheel driven type)
9009	Image projectors (other than cinematographic)

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Hong Kong

Budget changes. On 26 February the Hong Kong Financial Secretary delivered his Budget speech. Some of the main changes in taxation announced during the speech are summarised below:

An immediate increase of 25 per cent in the duty charged on tobacco.

An immediate increase of $HK6 per gallon on the duty levied on spirituous liquor, an increase of about 10 per cent in duty charged on wines and an increase of 60 cents per gallon on duty charged on beer.

Ad valorem duty charged on certain conveyances on sale, voluntary dispositions, inter vivo and allied documents to be increased from 2 per cent to 2¼ per cent with effect from 1 April 1975.

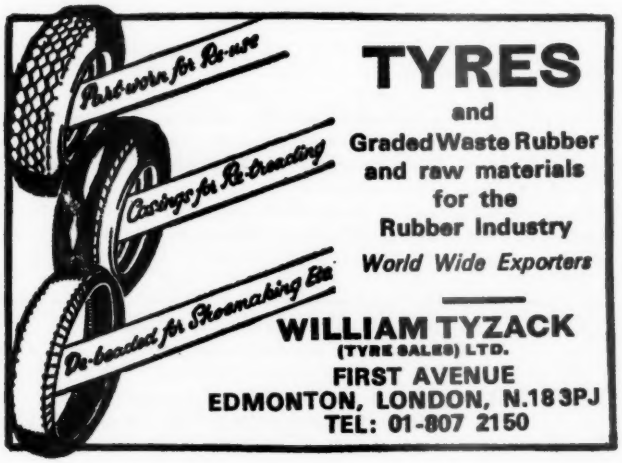
A new fee of $HK15 is to be charged for textile export licences issued under the Import Export (General) Regulations, with effect from 1 April 1975.

Corporation profits tax increased from 15 per cent to 16½ per cent for the year of assessment 1975/76.

Business registration fee to be increased from $HK50 to $HK150. Company registration fee to be increased from $HK100 to $HK300 and additional charge for each $HK1,000 of nominal share capital to be increased from $HK2 to $HK4.

Annual fee for a bank licence increased from $HK40,000 to $HK200,000 and from $1,000 to $HK10,000 for each branch. A new annual fee of $HK10,000 for the registration of deposit-taking finance companies, is to be introduced.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5642.



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Australia

Customs duty warning on apparel. The Minister for Police and Customs in Australia, Mr. Kep Enderby, has warned of additional customs duty payable on apparel when imported by persons without quota entitlements.

Mr. Enderby said additional duty would apply to private importations of a once-only nature as well as commercial imports in excess of quota.

The additional penalty duties were imposed following the Government's decision last month on the Industries Assistance Commission report on measures to protect the Australian clothing manufacturing industry.

Mr. Enderby said penalty duties would apply in addition to normal duties if importers did not have quotas for the goods imported. Penalty duties ranged from A$25 each for men's suits to A$4 each for items of swimwear.

Mr. Enderby drew attention to the practice – which has recently become widespread in Australia's capital cities – where representatives of overseas firms visited Australia to gather orders for tailored-to-measure apparel to be supplied from overseas.

The Minister said Australians should be aware that all imported goods, including goods ordered and imported under these arrangements, were subject to Customs duties. He advised that duty should be taken into consideration when ordering goods from overseas.

Mr. Enderby gave an example of a man's suit ordered from a visiting overseas representative. While the price paid to the representative may be as low as A$60, the duty payable on arrival in Australia would amount to A$52.60.

Ref. CRE 1418/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Temporary protection. The Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia has received requests for temporary protection against the importation of the following:

Syringes and needles, tariff item 90.17.3 (Ref. CRE 515/75).
Room air conditioners and evaporative air coolers, tariff items 84.12.000, 84.59.920, 85.06.900. (Ref. CRE 941/75).

Requests for temporary protection are received initially by the Department of Manufacturing Industry and, after examination, are submitted to the Special Minister of State for consideration. The Special Minister of State may refer the request to a Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report. Any temporary protection which may be accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority is in the nature of a holding action pending Government consideration of the general question of protection for the local industry, following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Exporters should note that the Australian Prime Minister has made it clear that, should the need for urgent action emerge from these inquiries, goods ordered overseas but not cleared for home consumption at the date of the announcement, will be subject to the terms of the action. Australian importers have been urged therefore to exercise caution in placing orders overseas and in entering into financial commitments on such orders, as special consideration may not be given to outstanding commitments should action be taken by the Government.

United Kingdom firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay through their accredited agent. Evidence may be submitted either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

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Papua New Guinea

New currency. Papua New Guinea's own currency was introduced on 19 April. The major unit of currency will be the Kina and the minor unit the Toea (pronounced 'toya'). There will be a dual currency period from 19 April to 31 December 1975. During this period Australian currency and Papua New Guinea currency will circulate together and will exchange on a one for one basis. From 10 January 1976, Australian currency will cease to be legal tender in Papua New Guinea, and her Government will assume full control over all monetary matters. Ref. CRE 36488. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

New Zealand

Tariff and Development Board report. Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Wines (Tariff Chapter 22 and Tariff Heading 30.03)

Ref: CRE 62/74 Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5321.

Aerated waters and similar beverages. Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Aerated waters and similar beverages (tariff items 22.01.000 and 22.02.000).

Ref. CRE 62/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5321.

Barbados

Duty exemption: The Barbados Authorities have issued S.I. No. 80 of 29 March 1975 stating that with effect from 1st April 1975 milk based infant food is exempt from import duty. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Grenada

Beer: consumption duty. The Grenada authorities by Act No. 22 of 1974 have introduced consumption duty, from all territories, on beer at the rate of $1.00 per case. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

The National Standard Shipping Note Scheme

We are on the Official List of Stockists.
We advise all exporters that we can dispatch by return of post the new N.S.S.N. forms (sets of 6).
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Jamaica

Import licences. Hair pins and bobby pins: The Jamaican Authorities, by Notice No. 2929 of 29 March 1975, remind importers that hair pins and bobby pins which are related to Item 216 (needles and pins of base metal) in the O.G.L. (Imports) Schedule require specific licence to be imported into Jamaica. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Guyana

Imports through External Trade Bureau. The Guyana authorities have stated that from 29 March 1975 the importation of the following items must be effected through the External Trade Bureau:

ex BN 20.07 Apple, pineapple, mixed grapefruit and orange, and tomato juice.
ex BN 40.11 Tyres and tubes for motorcycles and autocycles.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Chile

Exchange rates. The Chilean Central Bank has announced the following revised exchange rates effective from 5 April 1975:

Bank rate raised from 3,250 escudos to 3,500 escudos per US dollar.
'Brokers' rate raised from 3,700 escudos to 3,900 escudos per US dollar.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5289.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

European Community

European Regional Development Fund: Council adopts RDF Regulation

On 18 March 1975 the Council of Ministers formally adopted the Regulation bringing the Regional Development Fund (RDF) into being. This brought to an end discussions going back as far as 1969 and gave the prospect of a net flow of funds from the Community to the United Kingdom which may amount to about £60 million over the period 1975-77 after taking account of the Government's contribution to the Fund through the Community Budget. Our own regional expenditure in 1975 is expected to exceed £500 million. Although the basic RDF Regulation is now established, work remains to be done on the detailed implementation of its provisions.

The following article describes how the European Regional Development Fund idea was conceived and developed, and sets out the provisions of the newly-adopted RDF Regulation.

ROOTED IN THE TREATY

The idea of a Regional Development Fund is rooted in the EEC Treaty. The Preamble states that the Members are 'anxious to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions'.

Some Community policies have long had a regional impact. The Common Agricultural Policy has an effect on incomes and the conduct of agriculture in less prosperous farming areas; the Coal and Steel Community has arrangements for countering the effects of industrial change in the coal and steel industries; the European Investment Bank can give concessionary loans for regional purposes; and the more recent Social Fund* has a largely regional impact.

The Community of Six had been discussing various proposals for specific regional action, but nothing had been agreed before the UK joined the Community. Our accession, and that of Ireland, gave renewed impetus to regional policy in the Community and the pre-accession Summit meeting of October 1972 agreed to the idea of a Regional Development Fund to correct 'the main imbalances in the enlarged Community and particularly those resulting from the preponderance of agriculture and from industrial change and structural under-employment'.

The Summit instructed the Commission to produce proposals and in May 1973 it published its *Report on the regional problems in the enlarged Community*. This was followed in July 1973 by two draft Regulations proposing a Fund amounting to £940 million over the three years 1974-76 and outlining detailed provisions for its operations. These were followed in October by proposals on the areas where Fund money could be spent – the so-called 'Thomson map' – which were also intended to settle national shares of the Fund (UK share 25 per cent). There were also proposals for a Regional Policy Committee and for expenditure of money from the Guidance Section of the Agriculture Fund on industrial development in 'agricultural priority areas'. These proposals were not however generally accepted.

* An article describing the types of assistance available through the European Social Fund was published in the 18 April issue of *Trade and Industry*

THE DECEMBER 1974 SUMMIT

At their meeting in Paris on 9-10 December 1974 the Heads of Government decided that the Fund should be established with effect from 1 January 1975, and resolved the crucial issues of size and national shares. The Fund was to amount to 1,300 million units of account (about £540 million) over the three years 1975-77 and the UK share was to be 28 per cent (see chart on facing page).

Given the level of national contributions to the EEC budget, Italy, the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom will be net beneficiaries. The other Member States will be net contributors. So far as the UK is concerned our gross return will be about £150 million and our net return may be about £60 million after our contribution to the Fund through the EEC Budget is deducted.

THE RDF REGULATION

The time between the Paris summit and the establishment of the Fund was devoted to detailed consideration of the draft Fund Regulation. The Regulation follows the outline of the July 1973 proposals, but has been extensively modified on points of detail.

The Fund is to operate by giving assistance to Governments towards defraying the cost of specific investment projects. The Fund will act only in consultation with national governments and there is no question of the Fund establishing a separate system of grants operating in parallel with national aids.

The Regulation makes provision for national governments to choose whether Fund money should supplement their own expenditures or to reimburse them.

There are detailed provisions on the areas to qualify for assistance, the types of project which are eligible for assistance, and the proportions of each investment which the Fund can assist.

There are also provisions about Regional Development Programmes and about the control of Fund expenditure by the Management Committee.

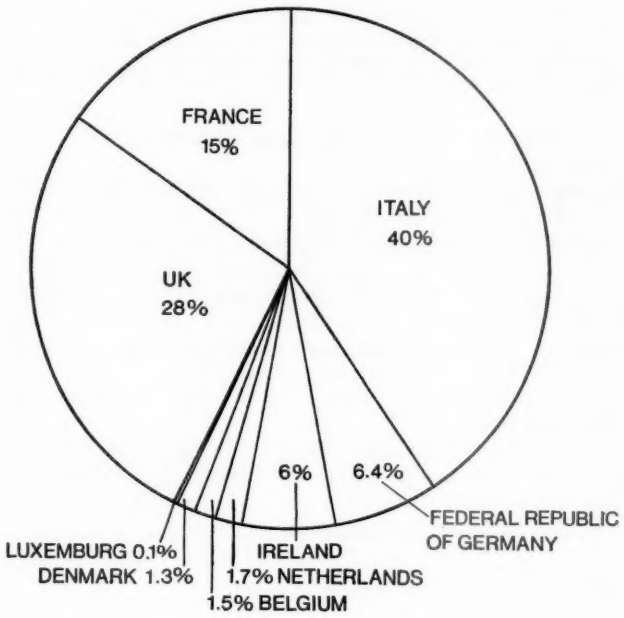
Qualifying Areas

The 'Thomson map' proposal has been abandoned. Instead all areas which are eligible for national regional aids may

receive Fund assistance, although priority is to be given to undefined 'national priority areas'.

The position therefore is that all UK Development and Special Development Areas, Northern Ireland, and all the Intermediate Areas are eligible for RDF assistance but action should be concentrated in the DAs, SDAs and Northern Ireland.

Sharing the European Development Fund*



* It was agreed that Ireland should be given another 6 mua which would come from a reduction in the shares of the other Member States with the exception of Italy. This makes the UK's effective gross share 27.8 per cent.

Qualifying projects

It was agreed that 'the Fund may contribute to the financing of investments which individually exceed 50,000 units of account, and come under any of the following categories:

a investments in industrial, handicraft, or service activities which are economically sound and which benefit from State regional aids, provided that at least 10 new jobs are maintained. In the latter case, the investments should fall within a framework of a conversion or restructing plan to ensure that the undertaking concerned is competitive. Preference shall, however, be given to operations which both maintain existing jobs and create new jobs.

Service activities qualifying for assistance shall be those concerned with tourism and those which have a choice of location. Such activities should have a direct impact on the development of the region and on the level of employment.

b investments in infrastructures directly linked with the development of activities covered by a above and totally or partially financed wholly or in part by public authorities or by any other agency responsible on a similar basis as a public authority, for the creation of infrastructures.

c investments in infrastructures covered in Article 3(2) of the Council Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, provided that the less-favoured area in question corresponds to or is located within one of the regions or areas covered by Article 3 of this Regulation.'

Contribution to project costs

For qualifying industrial and service investments the Fund will contribute 20 per cent of investment costs up to 50 per cent of the aid given by Member States. There is also a cost-per-job limit of 100,000 units of account per job created and 50,000 ua per job maintained.

For infrastructure projects costing up to 10 mua the Fund will contribute 30 per cent of Member State's expenditure; for projects over 10 mua the contribution will be between 10 per cent and 30 per cent.

THE REGIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE

The establishment of the RDF is linked with the decision to establish a Regional Policy Committee. This will consist of representatives from Member States and the Commission and will have the general task of studying problems relating to regional development. It should not be confused with the Fund Committee, which will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Fund.

Its role in relation to the Fund will be threefold. It will advise on the technical problems of drawing up the regional development programmes required for the Fund; it will examine these programmes when they are produced by Member States; and it will be consulted on infrastructure projects costing 10 mua or more.

Publications on the European Communities

Listed below are official publications on European Communities' matters issued during the period 12 March – 14 April 1975. All can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Orders, quoting the Standard Book Number (which in the list is given in brackets after each title), should be sent to HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The price inclusive of postage is given in parenthesis at the end of each reference.

1 Parliamentary Publications

Cmnd. Paper 5999 Membership of the European Community: A statement on behalf of Her Majesty's Government made by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons on Tuesday, 18 March 1975 (0 10 159990 0), 12 pp, 14p (19½p).

Cmnd. 5931 European Free Trade Association. Treaty Series No. 11 (1975). Protocol on the Transitional Arrangements concerning the Relations between Denmark and the United Kingdom on the one hand and the States remaining Members of the European Free Trade Association or in Association therewith on the other hand. Geneva, 21 December 1972 (0 10 159310 4), 32 pp, 29p (37p).

Cmnd. 5933 European Communities No. 27 (1975) Exchange of Letters amending Article 7 of Annex 6 to the Additional Protocol annexed to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey. Brussels, 23 November 1973 [The Exchange of Letters is not in force] (0 10 159330 9), 4 pp, 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 5940 European Communities No. 4 (1975) Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters rectifying Annex A of Protocol No. 1 to the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland. Brussels, 26 June 1974 [The Exchange of Letters entered into force on 26 June 1974] (0 10 159400 3), 4 pp, 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 6003 Membership of the European Community. Report on Renegotiation (March 1975) (0 10 160030 5), 48 pp, 38p (46p).

Cmnd. 6004 Referendum Order 1975 (April 1975) (0 10 160040 2), 40 pp, 34p (39½p).

Cmnd. 5949 European Communities No. 31 (1975) Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Tunisian Republic consequent on the Accession of New Member States to the European Economic Community (with final Act). Brussels, February 1973, with Exchange of Letters amending Article 5 of Annex 1 to the Agreement. Brussels, 20 July 1973. (The Protocol and Exchange of Letters entered into force on 1 August 1974) (0 10 159490 9), 24 pp, 22p (27½p).

2 Publications Sold But Not Published By HMSO

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community No. 1 – 1975 (0 11 934529 3), 14pp, illus., 25p (33p).

European Coal and Steel Community. European Economic Community. European Atomic Energy Community: Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1974 in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty. March 1975 (0 11 934560 9), £1.70 (Addendum to the 'Eighth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities') (£1.94).

Europe and its Environment. Programme for a Better Quality of Life (0 11 934559 5) (244 mm.), 24 pp, illus., 22p (30p).

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Foreign Trade. Monthly Statistics No. 1 – 1975 (0 11 934531 5), 68 pp, £1.70 (£1.83).

National Accounts ESA Aggregates 1960-1973 No. 1 – 1974 (0 11 934530 7), 124 pp, 63p (79½p).

Iron and Steel Bimonthly Statistics 1974 No. 1-6 (0 11 934533 1), 310 pp, £1.05 (£1.42).

General Statistics. Monthly Statistics No. 1 – 1975 (0 11 934547 1), 194 pp, £1.70 (£1.83).

OTHERS

International Customs Tariffs Bureau: The International Customs Journal: EEC Annex to Number 14. Year 1974-1975 (11 982014 5), 156 pp, 32½p (45½p).

New EC Legislation

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference points given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 843/75 determining the amounts of the variable components, compensatory amounts and additional duties applicable during the second quarter of 1975 on the importation of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L80, 1 April 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 920/75 repealing Regulation (EEC) 2790/73 on the prohibition of the export to third countries of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products of Italian origin falling within Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 and Common Customs Tariff headings 19.03A and 19.03BI. (*Official Journal* L89, 10 April 1975)

Cereals. Decision 75/201/EEC repealing the safeguard measures applicable to the exportation from the Community of durum wheat and of flour, groats and meals of durum wheat of Italian origin. (*Official Journal* L89, 10 April 1975)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 933/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 470/73 laying down general rules for the application of the compensatory amounts applicable to colza and rape seed produced in the new Member States. (*Official Journal* L90, 11 April 1975)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 912/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1105/68 as regards aid for skimmed milk obtained through the production of farm butter. (*Official Journal* L88, 9 April 1975)

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

EEC tariff quotas 1975: exhaustions

In a Notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of 18 April 1975 (page 143) it was stated that the UK share of one of the tariff quotas for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual EFTA countries and Finland had been exhausted. HM Customs' serial number for the item concerned was incorrectly quoted. The entry should have read as follows :

UK tariff heading	Item	Country of origin	HM Customs serial No. (Part 11 of the UK tariff)
48.07B	Folding boxboard made from other body furnishes	Norway	2761

Inquiries about current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570.

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1 Industrial Production (Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxembourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy[4]	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EEC[3,4]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.8	0.3	23.5	36.5	0.7	12.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.5	0.1	9.0	14.0	0.2	4.9	1.7	7.0	36.4	*48.4*	*13.1*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	99	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	104	102	105	100	106	100	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	115	106	109	104	111	102	108	*108*	*110*
1973	115	115	120	114	120	114	118	111	115	*118*	*129*
1974	121	120	123	113		119(e)		108		*117*	*126*
1972 1st quarter	107	97	112	103	106	103	113	97	105	*103*	*106*
2nd quarter	109	102	113	105	106	104	111	102	107	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	107	104	116	105	110	102	111	103	108	*109*	*111*
4th quarter	114	108	120	110	114	108	114	106	112	*113*	*116*
1973 1st quarter	115	115	118	113	120	105	115	110	113	*115*	*124*
2nd quarter	113	112	120	114	119	115	116	110	115	*117*	*128*
3rd quarter	114	114	122	113	119	118	119	111	116	*119*	*131*
4th quarter	117	120	122	116	121	117	121	110	117	*119*	*135*
1974 1st quarter	126	125	124	115	127	122	122	104	117	*117*	*132*
2nd quarter	126	119	125	116	124	124	121	109	119	*118*	*129*
3rd quarter	120	120	126	112		119	124	110	117	*118*	*125*
4th quarter	122	114	118	109		110(e)		107		*114*	*119*
1973 September	115	115	120	116		118	127	111	117	*119*	*132*
October	118	116	127	115		118	130	113	117	*119*	*135*
November	121	126	123	116		117	129	111	118	*119*	*136*
December	114	117	119	116		117	121	106	116	*119*	*134*
1974 January	129	125	125	114		124	121	101	116	*118*	*133*
February	126	128	125	117		121	122	104	118	*117*	*133*
March	123	121	123	114		122	123	106	117	*116*	*131*
April	126	118	124	114		126	119	109	118	*117*	*129*
May	128	117	126	114		122	122	109	118	*118*	*132*
June	125	121	127	119		125	123	110	121	*118*	*127*
July	121	121	128	112		123	123	111		*118*	*128*
August	115	117	128	112		111	125	111		*117*	*123*
September	123	121	121	112		122	123	109		*118*	*124*
October	121	120	122	110		115	121	109		*117*	*122*
November	117	115	119	111		108	123	109		*114*	*120*
December	112	107	114	106		107(e)		104		*111*	*114*
1975 January			116	97(e)		107(e)		107		*107*	*109(e)*
February				104(e)		108(e)		107		*104(e)*	
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+2.5	−0.8	−5.9	−7.8	−2.3	−6.7	−1.1	−2.8	−1.7	*−7.7*	*−7.1*
On a year earlier	+3.4	−0.3	−4.9	−11.5	+5.0	−11.3	−4.9	+2.3	+0.9	*−9.0*	*−14.9*

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2]Mining and manufacturing only.
[3]Excluding Denmark.
[4]Revised figures for Italy from beginning of 1973.
(e)Estimated
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 2 Unemployment seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Den-mark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Nether-lands[2,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	114	235	142	*118*	*119*
1973	130	84	150	189	104	109	239	102	*105*	*107*
1974	148	186	188	391		91	294	102	*125*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	125	63	140	150	107	107	243	117	*108*	*110*
2nd quarter	127	104	144	177	103	133	237	106	*106*	*108*
3rd quarter	132	90	154	202	106	100	237	99	*105*	*108*
4th quarter	133	79	158	248	102	96	239	86	*104*	*102*
1974 1st quarter	131	80	168	278	102	86	270	96	*115*	*107*
2nd quarter	137	135	169	383	107	87	268	97	*114*	*111*
3rd quarter	151	204	181	483	115	91	301	106	*123*	*118*
4th quarter	173	326	235	583		98	336	107	*147*	*143*
1975 1st quarter	199			555				123	*187*	
1973 December	131	78	161	279	102		248	83	*107*	*96*
1974 January	131	82	166	250	105	86	270	94	*116*	*105*
February	131	78	168	268	102		267	97	*116*	*105*
March	131	78	170	315	105		270	96	*113*	*107*
April	134	94	167	360	105	87	265	96	*111*	*110*
May	135	147	168	374	105		267	96	*115*	*112*
June	141	162	172	415	112		272	99	*116*	*113*
July	145	162	176	442	110	91	291	102	*119*	*115*
August	148	201	177	480	114		304	107	*119*	*119*
September	159	248	190	527	121		309	108	*130*	*121*
October	170	310	213	562	126	98	320	107	*135*	*130*
November	170	330	240	580	133		333	107	*146*	*142*
December	180	339	252	546			357	..	*160*	*156*
1975 January	186		267	464			424	119	*184*	
February	197 (e)			580 (e)				124	*183*	
March				621 (e)				127	*195*	
Rate %	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.0	5.2	3.1	4.1	2.8	*9.2*	*1.5*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+14.6	+44.9	+23.8	+5.2	+16.7	+7.8	+19.4	+15.3	*+26.6*	*+21.3*
On a year earlier	+51.6	+359.3	+60.7	+120.5	+30.2	+2.4	+48.0	+28.9	*+62.9*	*+40.8*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] Registered unemployed.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) estimated. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 3 Exports (fob) Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United King-dom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	82,956	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,995	4,330	25,739	46,208	1,610	18,535	16,386	24,340	153,152	*49,667*	*28,511*
1973	22,369	6,119	35,948	67,487	2,122	22,329	23,867	30,525	211,033	*71,316*	*36,853*
1974	28,164 (e)	7,703	45,835	89,236		30,109		38,627		*98,776*	*55,258* (e)
1973 1st quarter	4,721	1,322	7,630	14,074	467	4,279	5,573	6,865	44,931	*15,441*	*8,266*
2nd quarter	5,273	1,409	8,665	16,106	509	5,170	5,872	7,672	50,676	*16,827*	*8,752*
3rd quarter	6,302	1,729	9,931	18,849	547	6,212	6,123	8,059	57,775	*18,552*	*9,336*
4th quarter	6,073	1,661	9,889	18,478	599	6,669	6,360	7,929	57,651	*20,718*	*10,499*
1974 1st quarter	6,181	1,805	10,320	20,641	590	6,375	7,276	8,419	61,629	*22,419*	*11,273*
2nd quarter	7,433	1,862	11,167	22,911	631	7,109	8,437	9,824	69,374	*24,273*	*14,018*
3rd quarter	7,318	1,954	11,882	22,388	668	8,159	8,399	10,405	70,974	*25,188*	*14,546*
4th quarter	7,232 (e)	2,082	12,466	23,296		8,466		9,979		*26,896*	*15,421* (e)
1975 1st quarter			13,719 (e)					11,578			*14,690* (e)
1973 December	2,086	566	3,184	5,239	212	2,657	1,897	2,573	18,414	*7,035*	*3,530*
1974 January	1,926	530	3,440	6,971	178	1,902	2,199	2,501	19,652	*7,190*	*3,626*
February	1,991	633	3,375	6,757	207	2,140	2,495	2,848	20,454	*7,591*	*3,975*
March	2,264	642	3,505	6,913	205	2,333	2,532	3,070	21,523	*7,638*	*3,672*
April	2,451	603	3,634	7,683	212	2,402	2,786	3,191	22,962	*8,261*	*4,332*
May	2,495	628	3,707	7,997	202	1,190	2,790	3,329	23,338	*7,709*	*4,833*
June	2,487	631	3,826	7,231	217	2,517	2,861	3,304	23,074	*8,301*	*4,853*
July	2,456	637	3,877	7,613	237	2,919	2,982	3,423	24,135	*8,401*	*4,877*
August	2,523	648	3,966	7,578	221	2,606	2,556	3,443	23,533	*8,447*	*5,005*
September	2,339	669	4,039	7,197	208	2,643	2,861	3,539	23,306	*8,340*	*4,664*
October	2,337	674	3,875	7,401	223	2,680	2,797	3,378		*8,741*	*5,353*
November	2,514	731	4,054	8,076	249	2,671	2,724	3,216		*9,323*	*5,246*
December	2,381 (e)	677	4,537	7,819		3,115		3,385		*8,832*	*4,822* (e)
1975 January	2,554		4,450 (e)	8,170 (e)		2,678 (e)		3,884		*9,544* (e)	*5,210* (e)
February			4,796 (e)	8,020 (e)		2,876 (e)		3,726			*4,790* (e)
March			4,473 (e)					3,968			*4,690* (e)
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+3.5	+6.6	+10.1	+5.9	-0.3	+8.4	-0.2	+16.0	+2.3	*+8.5*	*-4.7*
On a year earlier	+26.3	+25.4	+32.9	+26.6	+19.1	+29.4	+27.9	+37.5	+22.9	*+30.3*	*+30.3*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	-3.4	+3.8	+0.3	-4.4	+2.5	+4.3	-0.4	+13.0	-3.0[3]	*+8.5*	*-7.4*
On a earlier year	+12.8	+24.5	+14.0	+8.7	+23.6	+30.2	+30.6	+31.0	+22.0[3]	*+30.3*	*+30.3*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies
* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade
All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2,3]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,971	26,665	39,783	2,113	19,284	17,142	27,831	152,692	*55,800*	*23,463*
1973	21,762	7,447	37,604	54,536	2,755	27,978	24,357	38,836	215,225	*69,121*	*38,316*
1974	28,931 (e)	9,367	53,338	68,741		40,718		54,140		*101,067*	*62,213* (e)
1972 1st quarter	3,573	1,185	6,354	9,435	495	4,458	4,095	6,848	36,443	*13,455*	*5,400*
2nd quarter	3,630	1,136	6,454	9,997	511	4,610	4,234	6,954	37,526	*13,200*	*5,456*
3rd quarter	3,721	1,301	6,606	9,836	511	4,895	4,233	6,530	37,633	*14,056*	*5,955*
4th quarter	3,979	1,349	7,251	10,515	596	5,321	4,580	7,499	41,090	*15,089*	*6,652*
1973 1st quarter	4,704	1,570	7,922	11,845	618	5,355	5,416	8,275	45,706	*16,080*	*7,355*
2nd quarter	5,241	1,753	9,004	13,168	657	6,700	5,687	9,426	51,636	*16,689*	*9,269*
3rd quarter	5 896	2,026	10,358	14,553	744	7,837	6,717	10,238	58,369	*17,610*	*10,122*
4th quarter	5,921	2,098	10,319	14,970	735	8,086	6,537	10,895	59,514	*19,137*	*11,570*
1974 1st quarter	6,517	2,363	11,931	15,179	839	9,351	7,258	12,218	65,656	*21,516*	*14,036*
2nd quarter	7,691	2,387	13,633	17,402	999	9,659	8,129	14,049	73,616	*24,948*	*16,337*
3rd quarter	7,547	2,332	14,088	17,857	1,045	11,224	8,858	13,932	76,883	*27,354*	*15,846*
4th quarter	7,176 (e)	2,285	13,683	18,303		10,484		13,941		*27,245*	*16,123* (e)
1975 1st quarter			13,284 (e)					13,924			*14,285* (e)
1973 November	1,975	737	3,432	5,112	254	2,205	2,157	3,625	19,497	*6,764*	*3,840*
December	1,849	622	3,273	4,455	224	3,282	1,999	3,526	19,230	*6,315*	*4,109*
1974 January	2,181	784	3,755	5,074	233	2,439	2,252	3,552	20,270	*6,456*	*3,987*
February	2,148	776	3,968	4,814	272	3,337	2,348	4,123	21,786	*7,314*	*5,135*
March	2,188	803	4,208	5,291	334	3,575	2,658	4,543	23,600	*7,746*	*4,914*
April	2,389	818	4,394	5,666	327	3,756	2,844	4,541	24,735	*8,088*	*5,431*
May	2,726	752	4,453	5,961	329	2,385	2,339	4,804	23,759	*8,356*	*5,527*
June	2,576	807	4,453	5,775	343	3,518	2,946	4,704	25,122	*8,505*	*5,379*
July	2,675	795	4,786	5,926	357	4,237	3,194	4,751	26,721	*8,967*	*5,701*
August	2,404	810	4,730	6,197	358	3,493	2,732	4,619	25,343	*9,528*	*5,163*
September	2,468	727	4,572	5,734	330	3,494	2,932	4,562	24,819	*8,857*	*4,982*
October	2,349	759	4,514	6,010	308	3,564	2,861	4,759		*8,740*	*5,220*
November	2,362	788	4,509	6,193	291	3,191	2,863	4,689		*9,196*	*5,357*
December	2,465 (e)	738	4,660	6,100		3,729		4,493		*9,309*	*5,546* (e)
1975 January	2,371 (e)		4,518 (e)	5,979 (e)		2,983 (e)		4,885		*9,535* (e)	*5,033* (e)
February			4,553 (e)	6,428 (e)		2,995 (e)		4,677			*4,592* (e)
March			4,213 (e)					4,362			*4,660* (e)
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	−0 3	−2.0	−2.9	+3.2	−12 1	−5 3	−2.4	−0 1	+4.4	*+3.4*	*−11.4*
On a year earlier	+19.9	+8.9	+11 3	+29 0	+24.7	+7.1	+28.5	+14.0	+29.2	*+43.5*	*+1.8*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	−6.6	−4 6	−11 5	−6.8	−10.2	−8 9	−2.5	−2 7	−0.4[4]	*+3 4*	*−13.9*
On a year earlier	+7.1	+8.1	−4.5	+10.8	+29.4	+7.7	+31.2	+8 6	+30.4[4]	*+43.5*	*+1.8*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] *fob.* [4] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on Current Account

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,059	2,726	− 57	2,688	65	− 682	3,432	*725*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,798	1,609	−190	2,406	31	1,068	2,723	*540*	*2,119*
1970	715	−544	− 152	731	−185	902	−518	1,661	2,470	*414*	*1,970*
1971	844	−422	525	317	205	2,034	−234	2,588	5,393	*−2,793*	*5,797*
1972	1,142	− 66	285	397	−162	2,266	1,050	221	4,406	*−83,50*	*6,623*
1973	1,160	−473	− 236	4,694	−216	−2,546	17,50	−3,153	865	*453*	*−133*
1974				9,971				−8,948			*−4,549*
1972 1st quarter	279	− 39	− 324	− 52		811	17	− 73		*−1,852*	*958*
2nd quarter	215	54	445	−125		903	251	476		*−2,471*	*1,212*
3rd quarter	235	− 36	− 3	−485		782	393	355		*−3,330*	*2,084*
4th quarter	384	− 46	167	1,060		230	389	173		*− 697*	*2,369*
1973 1st quarter	354	-151	− 224	605		−934	396	− 890		*− 261*	*498*
2nd quarter	226	-179	280	1,227		−838	574	− 471		*− 869*	*−417*
3rd quarter	200	69	− 546	903		−331	− 41	− 603		*−1,074*	*102*
4th quarter	318	−211	205	1,959		−443	822	−1,165		*2,656*	*−315*
1974 1st quarter	349	−519	− 498(e)	2,539			170	−2,478		*1,074*	*−3,253*
2nd quarter	-129	−311	− 3,524	2,666			555	−2,317		*−1,953*	*−2,376*
3rd quarter	292	−141		1,081			368	−2,022		*−4,190*	*− 90*
4th quarter				3,685				−2,131			*1,192*
1975 1st quarter								−1,186			

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6 Export Unit Values of Manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxembourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Netherlands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	92	92	96	85	88	96	90	90	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	85	85	97	90	92	98	93	93	97	97	93	93	*95*	*94*	*94*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	98	96	105	105	107	102	106	105	104	101	107	105	*102*	*104*	*101*
1972	112	99	116	107	117	103	114	106	117	105	116	111	*105*	*116*	*99*
1973	137	107	140	113	144	104	127	118	139	108	127	124	*113*	*141*	*107*
1972 1st quarter	110	97	114	105	117	103	112	105	117	105	119	110	*104*	*112*	*96*
2nd quarter	112	99	114	105	116	102	113	105	116	104	120	111	*105*	*115*	*98*
3rd quarter	112	98	115	106	118	104	114	106	117	105	116	118	*104*	*117*	*100*
4th quarter	114	101	117	108	117	103	114	106	117	105	113	115	*107*	*119*	*102*
1973 1st quarter	122	102	126	110	124	103	119	110	124	105	119	118	*107*	*125*	*100*
2nd quarter	134	105	141	112	138	103	121	115	135	107	129	121	*111*	*136*	*100*
3rd quarter	148	108	153	115	159	104	131	120	148	124	131	127	*114*	*147*	*108*
4th quarter	147	113	152	121	153	107	133	125	152	112	132	133	*120*	*154*	*118*
1974 1st quarter	150	124	141	125	151	112	133	137	163	128	134	141	*127*	*165*	*134*
2nd quarter	173	132	158	139	172	117	148	151	179	131	153	153	*132*	*183*	*142*
3rd quarter					173	123					159	162	*138*		
4th quarter											165	170	*148*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+15.3	+6.5	+12.1	+11.2	−0.6	+5.1	+11.3	+10.2	+9.8	+2.3	+3.8	+4.9	*+7.3*	*+10.9*	*+6.0*
On a year earlier	+29.1	+25.7	+12.1	+24.1	+8.8	+18 3	+22.3	+31.3	+32.6	+22.4	+25.0	+27.8	*+23.3*	*+34.6*	*+42.0*

(e) estimated.

Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A'

TABLE 7 Consumer prices All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*[2]
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1973	118	117	124	120	119	132	123	125	128	*114*	*124*
1974	113	128	142	136	127	154	146	137	149	*127*	*154*
1972 1st quarter	108	108	110	109	109	115	108	113	114	*106*	*108*
2nd quarter	109	109	112	110	110	117	109	115	116	*107*	*111*
3rd quarter	111	111	114	113	112	120	111	116	118	*108*	*111*
4th quarter	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*113*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*116*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	120	133	124	126	129	*116*	*126*
4th quarter	121	119	129	124	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*131*
1974 1st quarter	125	123	134	129	125	144	135	132	139	*122*	*145*
2nd quarter	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
3rd quarter	136	129	145	139	128	157	150	138	151	*129*	*156*
4th quarter	140	133	150	143	130	165	159	143	158	*133*	*164*
1975 1st quarter	144	136						146	167		
1973 October	120	118	127	123	121		126	128	132	*118*	*129*
November	120	119	129	125	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*130*
December	122	120	131	125	123		129	130	134	*119*	*135*
1974 January	123	121	134	127	124		132	130	137	*120*	*141*
February	125	124	134	129	125	144	134	131	139	*122*	*146*
March	127	124	135	131	125		138	133	141	*123*	*147*
April	128	126	137	133	126		139	135	145	*124*	*151*
May	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
June	132	128	142	136	127		143	136	149	*126*	*152*
July	134	129	143	138	128		147	137	150	*127*	*155*
August	136	129	144	139	128	157	150	138	150	*129*	*157*
September	138	130	147	140	128		154	140	152	*131*	*159*
October	139	131	148	142	129		157	142	155	*132*	*163*
November	140	133	151	143	130	165	159	143	158	*133*	*164*
December	141	134	152	144	130		161	144	160	*134*	*165*
1975 January	143	135	152	146	131		163	145	164	*134*	*166*
February	144	137	152	147	132		166	145	167	*135*	*166*
March	145	138						147	170		
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+2.9	+2.8	+2.2	+2.9	+1.8	+4.6	+4.1	+1.9	+6.1	*+2.2*	*+2.1*
On a year earlier	+15.3	+10.7	+14.3	+14.5	+5.9	+20.0	+24.0	+10.5	+20.4	*+11.7*	*+17.6*

[1] Excluding rent. [2] Change of basis during period. (e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 8 Value of retail sales Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]/ Luxem-bourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[4]	Nether-lands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	108	108	104	111	111	111	108	109	*109*	*110*
1972	120	119	110	120	125	125	121	123	*119*	*118*
1973	138	134	117	131	148	152	131	139	*134*	*145*
1974		147	133					161	*143*	
1972 1st quarter	115	113	107	118	119	109	116	116	*114*	*111*
2nd quarter	117	118	108	120	122	115	120	119	*117*	*114*
3rd quarter	122	121	111	124	126	118	122	125	*120*	*120*
4th quarter	126	123	110	125	132	158	124	130	*125*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	133	128	112	132	141	123	128	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	134	129	116	130	147	141	130	133	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter	135	137	114	131	149	140	132	140	*136*	*147*
4th quarter	145	142	124	131	152	204	137	147	*137*	*156*
1974 1st quarter	150	144	128	137	160	160	140	150	*138*	*157*
2nd quarter	154	148	131	136	166	166	144	154	*142*	*160*
3rd quarter	159	148	137	141	169	181	149	165	*148*	*171*
4th quarter		150	137					174	*144*	
1973 August	133	137	113	131	158	123	133	139	*135*	*145*
September	139	139	116	131	147	161	132	141	*136*	*151*
October	144	141	126	134	151	183	137	146	*138*	*153*
November	144	141	120	130	155	177	135	147	*137*	*159*
December	148	143	124	130	151	253	138	149	*135*	*155*
1974 January	150	144	130	141	154	153	138	147	*137*	*160*
February	150	146	128	132	167	153	142	150	*138*	*156*
March	149	141	125	134	158	175	140	151	*140*	*154*
April	153	148	126	138	169	183	141	152	*142*	*154*
May	156	150	137	140	163	179	145	152	*143*	*160*
June	153	146	129	130	166	173	144	157	*142*	*165*
July	158	149	136	142	165	184	150	160	*148*	*167*
August	159	149	130	140	171	162	149	165	*150*	*177*
September	160	147	143	140	172	196	152	168	*148*	*170*
October	168	150	148	146	175		149	171	*146*	*174*
November		151	129	142	177		161	175	*142*	
December		150	134					174	*143*	
1975 January									*144*	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+4.3	+1.4	nil	+3.9	+4.4	+9.0	+4.3	+5.5	*−3.4*	*+4.4*
On a year earlier	+17.1	+5.6	+10.5	+8.4	+15.7	+29.3	+14.4	+18.1	*+14.9*	*+12.5*

[1] Department stores. [2] Department and chainstores. [3] Excluding West Berlin. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Revised series, including chainstores.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 9 Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[1, 2, 3]	France[3]	German F.R.[6] †	Ireland[3]	Italy[7]	Nether-lands[3]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[4]	*Japan*[5] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	116	116	113	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	127	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*132*
1973	147	154	135	136	159	154	142	143	*121*	*163*
1974			159				168		*131*	*202*
1971 1st quarter	107	108	104	108	110	109	107	108	*104*	*108*
2nd quarter	110	114	107	109	114	111	110	111	*106*	*111*
3rd quarter	112	117	110	113	118	114	114	112	*106*	*116*
4th quarter	116	121	113	112	122	116	116	115	*108*	*117*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	120	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	127	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	134	125	126	140	130	129	131	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	141	137	129	130	145	137	137	134	*118*	*146*
2nd quarter	145	150	133	135	157	151	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter	149	160	138	137	164	161	146	144	*122*	*162*
4th quarter	154	168	143	141	168	168	148	150	*124*	*175*
1974 1st quarter	161	174	147	142	172	176	158	147	*126*	*173*
2nd quarter	177	186	155	151	188	184	166	159	*129*	*201*
3rd quarter	185	191	164	156		194	174	172	*133*	*215*
4th quarter			168				175		*137*	*217*
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+4.5	+2.7	+2.4	+3.3	+9.3	+5.4	+0.6	+8.2	*+3.0*	*+0.9*
On a year earlier	+24.2	+19.4	+17.5	+13.9	+19.7	+20.4	+18.2	+19.4	*+10.5*	*+23.8*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly earnings industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
[8] Revised series.

Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,387	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	438	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	111	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−203	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	696	374	32	242	−1,117	−2,301	1,184
1974	109	114	108	100	111	265	435	34	−124	−3,828	−5,259	1,431
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	105	90	108	−34	−62	17	−16	85	−123	208
2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	277	146	11	32	−184	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	188	61	−9	163	−210	−401	191
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	100	68	6	22	−230	−569	339
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	131	99	24	25	−493	−977	484
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−235	−100	8	−73	−971	−1,279	308
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	99	107	209	138	42	11	−985	−1,316	331
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	115	257	299	−27	−28	−797	−1,210	413
4th qtr.	110	116	107	102	112	34	+99	10	−34	−1,075	−1,454	379
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+3.0	+2.2	−1.8	+1.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+1.3	+0.9	−4.1	+8.6	−7.3							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				thousands		thousands	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		16 Jan. 1962		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,528
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.5	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5†	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.5	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 3rd qtr.	110.7	111.5	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.9	124.2	118.5	555	2.4	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.5	110.5	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	105.7	109.8	103	101.4†	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.6	110.2	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	143.9	592	2.7	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.4	106.2	111.6 p	96	115.1	18.2	221.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.				106	122.0	20.3	220.6 p	175.5 p	162.9	701	3.1		4,558 p	5,229 p
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.1	93	191.8	12.0	209.5	134.2	123.7	538	2.4	306	1,064	1,424
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.1	109	101.7†	13.2	213.1	138.5	124.7	552	2.4	279	1,173	1,610
Mar.	105.9	107.9	110.0	106	102.6	13.5	215.0	142.3	126.5	547	2.4	275	1,263	1,745
Apr.	107.3	109.0	107.9	97	106.1	15.2	215.4	146.4	127.9	546	2.4	298	1,272	1,675
May	107.5	108.7	105.6	105	107.6	15.9	214.0	149.0	132.0	548	2.4	315	1,304	1,783
June	108.6	110.3	108.2	111	108.7	16.5	211.7	151.2	136.8	562	2.5	319	1,324	1,758
July	109.2	110.7	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	576	2.5	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.6	108.8	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	107.0	107.5	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.6	107.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.8	103.5	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	157.9	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	105.2	107.2	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	221.9	172.8	159.6	678 e	3.0	..	1,562 p	1,837 p
Feb.			112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.1 p	175.5 p	161.5	705	3.1	192	1,456 p	1,746 p
Mar.	105.3	106.9		96 p	124.3	21.2	221.8 p	178.2 p	167.7	721	3.2	186	1,540 p	1,646 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−2.5	−2.0	−0.1	+10.8	+6.0		−0.7	+6.4	+7.4	..		..	+13	−4½
on a year earlier	+0.8	+0.4	+1.3	+3.2	+20.3		+3.8	+26.9	+30.4	+28.6		..	+30	+9½

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1974 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate.

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to January 1975 are published in the accompanying table. The volume of total sales has changed very little in recent months, with home sales easing slightly and export sales steady after strong growth in 1974. Total new orders continue to decrease with the weaker trends in home investment and home orders only partly offset by the modest recovery in export orders. Order books have been decreasing but although below levels in mid 1974, they are still high.

The trend of total sales shows a decline of 1 per cent in the period

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100; Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1973 July	118	138	114	123	140	118	108	134	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	124	141	114	128	140	118	117	142	103
October	128	139	113	131	137	117	122	144	103
November	131	135	112	133	131	116	126	144	103
December	133	130	111	134	124	114	131	143	103
1974 January	135	125	110	135	117	112	135	142	104
February	136	120	109	135	112	111	140	141	105
March	137	117	109	135	108	110	143	139	108
April	138	115	110	134	107	110	146	135	110
May	138	114	112	133	108	111	148	128	113
June	138	112	113	133	109	112	149	120	115
July	137	110	114	132	109	113	148	111	116
August	136	107	114	131	108	113	146	104	117
September	135	104	114	130	104	112	144	101	117
October	133	101	113	128	101	111	142	101	117
November	131	99	112	127	97	110	141	102	117
December	130	96	112	125	94	110	139	103	117
1975 January	128	96	112	124	92	109	138	104	117
Percentage change (b) Oct. 1974-Jan. 1975	−3.5	−5.0	−1.0	−3.5	−8.5	−1.5	−3.0	3.5	—
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	130	130	102
1974	.	109	111	124	106	111	139	119	113
1973 3rd quarter	125	142	114	128	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	133	135	113	134	132	117	130	143	104
1974 1st quarter	136	117	109	133	109	111	143	139	104
2nd quarter	139	119	111	134	114	110	150	132	113
3rd quarter	135	104	115	131	107	114	143	98	117
4th quarter	129	97	111	124	94	109	139	106	117
1973 October	127	131	114	130	130	119	121	135	102
November	131	147	116	133	142	121	127	157	105
December	133	127	109	134	123	111	130	136	104
1974 January	136	126	104	136	119	107	136	143	99
February	136	115	110	135	107	111	139	133	108
March	136	111	112	133	100	115	143	140	106
April	138	120	110	133	110	108	147	145	114
May	139	115	108	134	111	108	149	125	108
June	139	122	114	134	120	113	150	126	116
July	137	98	116	131	94	116	149	106	115
August	136	105	115	130	107	112	146	102	122
September	135	110	113	131	119	112	143	87	115
October	134	102	112	129	98	111	142	112	117
November	131	95	111	127	93	110	141	101	115
December	129	94	110	124	90	106	139	106	120
1975 January	127	96	114	122	93	113	137	104	117
August-Oct. 1974 (av.)	134	106	113	129	108	112	142	100	118
Nov. 1974-Jan. 1975 (av.)	127	95	112	122	92	110	137	103	117
Percentage change (b)	−5.0	−10.0	−1.5	−6.0	−15.0	−2.0	−3.5	3.5	−0.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,387	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	438	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	111	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−203	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	696	374	32	242	−1,117	−2,301	1,184
1974	109	114	108	100	111	265	435	34	−124	−3,828	−5,259	1,431
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	105	90	108	−34	−62	17	−16	85	−123	208
2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	277	146	11	32	−184	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	188	61	−9	163	−210	−401	191
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	100	68	6	22	−230	−569	339
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	131	99	24	25	−493	−977	484
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−235	−100	8	−73	−971	−1,279	308
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	99	107	209	138	42	11	−985	−1,316	331
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	115	257	299	−27	−28	−797	−1,210	413
4th qtr.	110	116	107	102	112	34	+99	10	−34	−1,075	−1,454	379
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+3.0	+2.2	−1.8	+1.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+1.3	+0.9	−4.1	+8.6	−7.3							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages											
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		16 Jan. 1962		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,528
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.5	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5†	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.5	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 3rd qtr.	110.7	111.5	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.9	124.2	118.5	555	2.4	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.5	110.5	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	105.7	109.8	103	101.4†	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.6	110.2	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	143.9	592	2.7	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.4	106.2	111.6 p	96	115.1	18.2	221.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.				106	122.0	20.3	220.6 p	175.5 p	162.9	701	3.1		4,558 p	5,229 p
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.1	93	101.8	12.0	209.5	134.2	123.7	538	2.4	306	1,064	1,424
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.1	109	101.7†	13.2	213.1	138.5	124.7	552	2.4	279	1,173	1,610
Mar.	105.9	107.9	110.0	106	102.6	13.5	215.0	142.3	126.5	547	2.4	275	1,263	1,745
Apr.	107.3	109.0	107.9	97	106.1	15.2	215.4	146.4	127.9	546	2.4	298	1,272	1,675
May	107.5	108.7	105.6	105	107.6	15.9	214.0	149.0	132.0	548	2.4	315	1,304	1,783
June	108.6	110.3	108.2	111	108.7	16.5	211.7	151.2	136.8	562	2.5	319	1,324	1,758
July	109.2	110.7	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	576	2.5	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.6	108.8	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	107.0	107.5	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.6	107.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.8	103.5	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	157.9	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	105.2	107.2	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	221.9	172.8	159.6	678 e	3.0	..	1.562 p	1,837 p
Feb.			112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.1 p	175.5 p	161.5	705	3.1	192	1,456 p	1,746 p
Mar.	105.3	106.9		96 p	124.3	21.2	221.8 p	178.2 p	167.7	721	3.2	186	1,540 p	1,646 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−2.5	−2.0	−0.1	+10.8	+6.0		−0.7	+6.4	+7.4	..		..	+13	−4½
on a year earlier	+0.8	+0.4	+1.3	+3.2	+20.3		+3.8	+26.9	+30.4	+28.6		..	+30	+9½

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1974 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate.

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to January 1975 are published in the accompanying table. The volume of total sales has changed very little in recent months, with home sales easing slightly and export sales steady after strong growth in 1974. Total new orders continue to decrease with the weaker trends in home investment and home orders only partly offset by the modest recovery in export orders. Order books have been decreasing but although below levels in mid 1974, they are still high.

The trend of total sales shows a decline of 1 per cent in the period

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers:	Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100			Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100					
	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1973 July	118	138	114	123	140	118	108	134	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	124	141	114	128	140	118	117	142	103
October	128	139	113	131	137	117	122	144	103
November	131	135	112	133	131	116	126	144	103
December	133	130	111	134	124	114	131	143	103
1974 January	135	125	110	135	117	112	135	142	104
February	136	120	109	135	112	111	140	141	105
March	137	117	109	135	108	110	143	139	108
April	138	115	110	134	107	110	146	135	110
May	138	114	112	133	108	111	148	128	113
June	138	112	113	133	109	112	149	120	115
July	137	110	114	132	109	113	148	111	116
August	136	107	114	131	108	113	146	104	117
September	135	104	114	130	104	112	144	101	117
October	133	101	113	128	101	111	142	101	117
November	131	99	112	127	97	110	141	102	117
December	130	96	112	125	94	110	139	103	117
1975 January	128	96	112	124	92	109	138	104	117
Percentage change (b) Oct. 1974-Jan. 1975	−3.5	−5.0	−1.0	−3.5	−8.5	−1.5	−3.0	3.5	—
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	130	130	102
1974	129	109	111	124	106	111	139	119	113
1973 3rd quarter	125	142	114	128	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	133	135	113	134	132	117	130	143	104
1974 1st quarter	136	117	109	133	109	111	143	139	104
2nd quarter	139	119	111	134	114	110	150	132	113
3rd quarter	135	104	115	131	107	114	143	98	117
4th quarter	129	97	111	124	94	109	139	106	117
1973 October	127	131	114	130	130	119	121	135	102
November	131	147	116	133	142	121	127	157	105
December	133	127	109	134	123	111	130	136	104
1974 January	136	126	104	136	119	107	136	143	99
February	136	115	110	135	107	111	139	133	108
March	136	111	112	133	100	115	143	140	106
April	138	120	110	133	110	108	147	145	114
May	139	115	108	134	111	108	149	125	108
June	139	122	114	134	120	113	150	126	116
July	137	98	116	131	94	116	149	106	115
August	136	105	115	130	107	112	146	102	122
September	135	110	113	131	119	112	143	87	115
October	134	102	112	129	98	111	142	112	117
November	131	95	111	127	93	110	141	101	115
December	129	94	110	124	90	106	139	106	120
1975 January	127	96	114	122	93	113	137	104	117
August-Oct. 1974 (av.)	134	106	113	129	108	112	142	100	118
Nov. 1974-Jan. 1975 (av.)	127	95	112	122	92	110	137	103	117
Percentage change (b)	−5.0	−10.0	−1.5	−6.0	−15.0	−2.0	−3.5	3.5	−0.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

October 1974 to January 1975. Export sales were unchanged while home sales fell by 1½ per cent. The volume of export sales was 12½ per cent higher in the latest three months than in the last quarter of 1973 while home sales were 6 per cent lower.

The trend of total net new orders fell by 5 per cent in the three months to January. Export new orders show signs of recovery, increasing by 3½ per cent, while home new orders fell by 8½ per cent between October and January. The volume of new orders has been well below sales in both home and export markets in recent months and total orders on hand fell in consequence by 3½ per cent in the latest three months, with similar rates of decrease in both home and export order books.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Inquiry relating to January 1975. The response rate of 81 per cent to the inquiry for January is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for October, November and December 1974, response rates for these months were 91, 90, and 89 per cent, respectively.

Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1.40 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, respectively).

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The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

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- SD 3 Durable goods shops for February 1975
- SD 4 Miscellaneous non-food shops for February 1975

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-215 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2973, telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

New statistical inquiries for food product industries

Two new statutory quarterly inquiries designed to provide up-to-date statistical information to industry as well as to Government have been launched by the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent.

The inquiries into two food product industries – fruit and vegetables and bacon-curing, meat and fish – replace many of those at present conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, where practicable, MAFF's inquiries are being withdrawn at the same time as the new inquiries start. The product headings on the inquiry forms have been compiled after consultation with MAFF and interested trade associations.

Forms have been sent to about 500 establishments in the bacon-curing, meat and fish products industry and to about 200 engaged in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products; all employ 25 people or more.

The first return will cover the first quarter of 1975, and results of the inquiries will be published at a later date in the Business Monitor Series. The Business Monitor series are available on subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Index of industrial production for February

The latest estimates of the index of industrial production up to February 1975 are shown below.

The provisional estimate for the total index in February 1975 is 105.3 and for manufacturing alone the estimate is 106.9 (1970 = 100).

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.4	99.7	99.6	100.7	100.1	101.7	103.4	102.2	99.1	100.1	100.8	102.6	96.6	98.5	93.3
1972	102.4	84.0	102.0	105.0	104.2	106.4	102.6	108.1	99.3	95.0	93.1	110.3	91.8	101.6	94.2
1973	109.9	93.6	110.5	109.3	106.4	114.0	110.0	121.6	107.1	103.5	101.8	125.9	95.1	101.6	102.7
1974	106.4	83.8	107.9	110.7	105.6	119.1	106.1	127.6	105.4	104.0	105.0	120.8	95.6	95.1	106.3
1973 1st qtr.	109.9	99.6	109.9	108.4	106.8	110.9	105.9	119.0	107.0	102.5	102.0	126.4	94.1	102.5	102.1
2nd qtr.	109.6	96.2	110.0	109.6	107.1	113.8	108.4	119.9	106.3	101.7	102.3	125.8	94.1	99.6	103.9
3rd qtr.	110.7	94.7	111.5	110.2	105.9	117.1	115.2	123.4	108.3	104.8	102.0	125.2	95.7	104.1	104.5
4th qtr.	109.5	84.1	110.5	109.0	106.0	114.0	110.7	124.2	106.9	104.9	101.2	126.0	96.4	100.2	100.1
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	58.0	105.7	114.5	109.4	122.9	101.8	126.6	101.0	100.4	99.3	120.1	85.7	89.2	98.7
2nd qtr.	107.8	90.5	109.3	110.4	106.2	117.5	110.7	128.0	106.2	104.4	107.5	119.1	97.4	96.6	108.9
3rd qtr.	108.6	93.0	110.2	109.4	104.3	117.9	106.4	132.8	108.7	105.1	105.9	124.6	98.7	100.5	110.5
4th qtr.	105.4	93.7	106.2	108.4	102.6	118.0	105.5	123.1	106.0	105.9	107.1	119.3	100.5	94.2	107.1
Apr.	107.3	89	109.0	111	104	121	111	131	105	103	106	118	97	93	108
May	107.5	91	108.7	112	108	118	115	127	107	105	108	119	97	99	108
June	108.6	92	110.3	109	106	114	106	127	107	105	108	120	98	98	111
July	109.2	94	110.7	110	105	118	98	132	109	105	106	125	97	101	113
Aug.	109.1	93	111.2	110	104	119	114	132	110	105	106	125	99	105	111
Sept.	107.6	92	108.8	109	104	118	107	134	107	106	106	124	100	95	107
Oct.	107.0	94	107.5	108	102	118	109	127	107	106	107	121	100	95	109
Nov.	106.6	94	107.7	109	104	116	108	124	108	106	107	119	101	98	112
Dec.	102.8	93	103.5	108	101	120	100	118	104	105	107	118	100	90	101
1975 Jan.	105.2	93	107.2	112	102	130	100	126	107	106	107	118	102	101	108
Feb.	105.3	94	106.9	111	104	121	93	124	108	108	108	120	102	99	109
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	107.1	93	108.0	109	103	117	108	128	107	106	107	121	100	96	109
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	104.4	93	105.9	110	102	124	98	123	106	106	108	119	101	97	106

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	90.8	89.4	95.6	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.3	109.8	103.0	97.3	99.7	102.9	103.9
1972	90.8	89.2	95.7	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.7	114.2	113.6	115.1	113.5	102.6	104.2	104.5	111.2
1973	99.5	97.3	106.1	109.9	108.6	101.0	113.8	126.2	124.8	129.1	132.6	112.1	116.5	107.3	117.8
1974	91.5	87.8	103.2	103.8	100.0	97.6	112.5	117.1	109.6	128.7	112.6	109.5	113.9	98.8	117.5
1973 1st qtr.	99.8	97.8	106.1	110.1	111.1	103.0	109.0	125.6	128.1	121.8	136.9	108.9	115.9	110.3	114.6
2nd qtr.	99.1	96.5	107.2	111.6	110.5	102.3	115.1	125.7	124.3	127.8	131.5	111.7	116.0	106.1	118.7
3rd qtr.	100.0	97.3	108.7	108.7	106.3	99.9	114.8	128.2	124.5	134.0	132.6	114.8	116.6	107.5	117.4
4th qtr.	98.9	97.8	102.5	109.1	106.3	99.0	116.4	126.4	122.4	132.7	129.5	113.0	117.6	105.5	120.6
1974 1st qtr.	89.3	84.5	104.1	99.8	98.8	96.3	102.4	118.5	107.4	135.7	116.0	108.6	112.2	101.7	107.6
2nd qtr.	91.3	86.3	106.8	109.3	106.3	100.7	116.7	121.1	115.5	129.9	116.4	111.1	118.0	99.5	118.0
3rd qtr.	95.6	92.4	105.4	106.0	101.2	96.3	117.3	116.8	109.6	128.1	109.5	110.5	118.9	98.3	121.2
4th qtr.	90.1	87.9	96.7	99.9	93.6	97.3	113.5	111.9	105.9	121.2	108.5	107.7	106.4	95.7	123.2
Apr.	92	87	106	110	108	99	116	123	116	134	118	111	117		115
May	85	79	104	106	103	99	113	121	116	128	114	112	117		121
June	97	93	110	112	108	104	121	120	114	128	117	111	120		118
July	96	95	102	107	102	96	121	116	112	123	109	113	120		124
Aug.	102	100	110	108	104	96	118	118	108	134	110	110	112		118
Sept.	88	83	104	103	98	96	113	116	108	127	110	109	125		121
Oct.	87	83	101	103	99	98	112	112	106	122	108	110	113		132
Nov.	91	86	104	103	96	98	117	114	117	124	110	109	110		123
Dec.	92	94	86	94	85	96	112	110	105	118	108	105	96		115
1975 Jan.	88	81	109	99	90	97	119	117	109	129	116	102	109		115
Feb.	91	90	95	100	93	98	114	115	108	127	110	101	104		118
Sept.-Nov.. (av.)	89	84	103	103	98	97	114	114	110	124	109	109	116		125
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	90	88	97	98	89	97	115	114	107	125	111	103	103		116

Industrial output in February was little changed from January and continued below the level in the latter part of 1974.

It is provisionally estimated that the average level of the all-industries index in December to February was 2½ per cent below its level in the previous three months. The corresponding fall for the index for manufacturing was 2 per cent. These comparisons partly reflect the erratically low level in December when changed holiday patterns at the end of the month are thought to have contributed to a fall in output.

The use of series which measure deliveries rather than production led the all-industries index to understate the level of output by about 1 per cent in the third quarter and about ½ per cent in the fourth quarter. It is not yet possible to say whether this understatement continued at an appreciable level into the first quarter.

On a longer-term comparison, the all-industries index in the latest three months was about 6 per cent below the level in August-October 1973, before the miners' dispute started; the corresponding fall for manufacturing industry was about 5½ per cent.

The index number for all industries in January has been revised downwards by about ½ per cent due to later information in the estimates for a number of industries.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Business Monitor PA 1003: UK manufacturing units analysed by size of employment

The Business Statistics Office (BSO) has published a further Business Monitor in the PA 1003 series in which manufacturing units in the United Kingdom are analysed by size of employment. The new Monitor in which analyses are based on employment in 1972 also shows total employment in each size group – information not included in the Monitor for 1971. Analyses by size of employment are given for Orders and Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968), for countries and standard regions, for sub-divisions of standard regions, for conurbations and for countries and standard regions within SIC Orders. The user is therefore able to determine, for example, the geographical distribution of different sizes of manufacturing units, the typical size of units within any industry or area, and the distribution of groups of related industries over the United Kingdom as a whole.

The tables have been prepared from information recorded in a register of those establishments engaged in activities covered by Orders III to XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification. This register, maintained by the BSO primarily as a mailing list for the various statistical inquiries for which the Office is responsible, is comprehensive in coverage and, in addition to names and addresses, includes the industrial classification of the establishment and the location code of, and number of persons (including working proprietors) employed at, each factory, plant, etc. (the so-called 'local unit' – see following paragraph). The register is regularly up-dated from information obtained from Companies House and the Department of Employment, and from various other sources such as returns to statistical inquiries carried out by the BSO. The register is thus undergoing continual change and, except for small units employing less than 11 persons, which do not make regular returns to BSO inquiries, is considered reasonably accurate. No analyses of the small units have been included in the Monitor.

The establishment as recorded on the register is as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968), ie the smallest unit which can provide the information (eg employment, expenses, turnover and capital formation) normally required for an economic census. With the growing tendency for large organisations using computers or centralised accounting systems to keep records for groups of local units – especially where activities at these units are so closely integrated as to represent the activities of a single establishment – it has become necessary to accept the emergence of the multi-unit establishment. A little more than a quarter of all employment in manufacturing is covered by establishment returns to the Census of Production which show local units in two or more standard regions. Separate employment figures are collected however for each local unit and it is these local units (not the establishments) that are analysed in the Monitor. Non-manufacturing units (such as warehouses, garages, offices, etc.) are separately distinguished on the register and have been excluded from the tables.

The employment figures used in the Monitor are in the main the average numbers employed in the units over a period of 12 months as reported in the Census of Production 1972. The exceptions are for units in the 11-24 employment range, which, apart from a few industries, were not covered by the Census. Employment figures for this size-range are therefore derived mainly from information obtained from the Annual Census of Employment.

Area analyses are based on the local Employment Exhange area code allocated to each unit. It is thus possible to derive data to a fair degree of accuracy for quite fine areas. However, to avoid the excessive suppression of figures that would be necessary to comply with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 if finer area detail were given, the area breakdown published in the Monitor is limited to sub-divisions of Scotland, Wales and the English regions, and to conurbations. Similar considerations preclude the use of finer industry detail than SIC Order level in the table showing the regional distribution of manufacturing units within industries.

Differences between the figures given in the new Monitor and those given in the Monitor for 1971 reflect the continuous up-dating of the register. The industrial classification of a firm has to be revised if changes occur in the principal products sold; small firms grow and their size category has to be changed; new manufacturing units are brought into being and some close down. The efficiency of the register depends on identifying changes and keeping pace with them but additionally, in recent years, further improvement of the BSO register has been effected by matching it with a register compiled from the Department of Employment's Annual Census of Employment. As a result of this comparison a number of more long-standing inaccuracies have been identified and amendments arising from these have also contributed to the differences between figures published for 1971 and those for 1972 given in this Monitor.

'*Business Monitor PA 1003 1972: analyses of United Kingdom manufacturing (local) units by employment size*' can be obtained from HMSO bookshops, and also through booksellers, price 82p.

Inquiries about the contents of the Monitor should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2217.

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for February 1975 is 167. This is 11 points higher than the index for January 1975 and three points lower than February 1974.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on February 1974 and corresponding percentages shown in brackets are: textiles 218 (−53 points; −20 per cent), clothing 150 (+20; +15 per cent), engineering and metals 120 (−5; −4 per cent), food drink and tobacco 137 (+12; +10 per cent), timber and furniture 158 (−10; −6 per cent), mineral products 167 (+6; +4 per cent), other manufacturing industries 281 (+47; +12 per cent), gas electricity and water 252 (+14; +6 per cent).

Regional selective assistance

The table below shows offers of assistance made since 31 July 1974 under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 against which a first payment to the companies concerned has been made in the period indicated.

Offers made in the five months ended 31 December 1974

Name of Company	Amount of assistance committed (£)	Reason (See Note 1)	Region
LOANS			
George M. Whiley Ltd.	700,000	A	Scotland
Scottish Brick Co. Ltd.	500,000	A	Scotland
Winstones Rollers Ltd.	340,000	A	Wales
T. H. Dick and Co. Ltd.	36,000	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Portleven Shipyard Ltd.	30,000	A	South West
Devon Transformers Ltd.	40,000	A	South West
Derby Trader Newspaper Ltd.	90,000	A	E. Midlands
Anthony Carrimore Ltd.	150,000	B	Northern
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.	9,000,000	B	Northern
TOTAL	10,936,000		
INTEREST RELIEF GRANTS			
Wolsey Ltd.	6,600	A	Scotland
Edward Baker Ltd.	6,000	A	Scotland
Metrotect Ltd.	4,800	A	Scotland
Isaac Spencer and Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd.	22,800	A	Scotland
Nuclear Enterprises	168,000	A	Scotland
Hugh M. Murray (Engineering) Ltd.	12,000	A	Scotland
F. Francis and Sons Ltd.*	60,000	A	Wales
D. Ayres Jones and Co. Ltd.	7,200	A	Wales
Danline Brushes Ltd.	7,200	A	Wales
Cardiff Music String Co. Ltd.	5,000	A	Wales
Rotaprint Ltd.	21,600	A	Northern
E. J. Holt (Precision Engineering) Ltd.	2,400	A	Northern
Homac Foods Ltd.	4,500	A	Northern
Cross International Ltd.	57,600	A	North West
Gibson Cooper Ltd.	26,400	A	North West
Ravenhead Brick Co. Ltd.	6,000	A	North West
GEC Turbine Generators Ltd.	220,000	A	North West
Moore, Barrett and Redwood Ltd.	5,848	A	North West
Centertex (UK) Ltd.	13,920	A	North West
Concrete Utilities Ltd.	16,800	A	North West
BCD Renewals Ltd.	24,000	A	North West
DRG Packaging Ltd.	30,000	A	North West
B. Lewis (Ice Cream Manufacturers) Ltd.	2,040	A	North West
Armitage and Strang Ltd.	2,400	A	North West
Sensing Devices Ltd.	5,000	A	North West
The General Engineering Co. (Radcliffe) Ltd.	84,100	A	North West
L. Noel and Sons Ltd.	16,900	A	North West
Butler Machine Tool Co. Ltd.	60,390	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Wold Pea Growers Ltd.	57,036	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Edwin Field and Sons Ltd.	19,152	A	Yorkshire and Humber
George Bray and Co. Ltd.	12,705	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Witch Foods (North West) Ltd.	16,500	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Firmachrome Plating Co. Ltd.	6,600	A	Yorkshire and Humber
F. W. Spence (Engineers) Ltd.	5,000	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Smith and Nephew Plastics Ltd.	28,272	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Clarks The Butcher	3,164	A	Yorkshire and Humber
J. F. Appelbe and Co. Ltd.	18,228	A	Yorkshire and Humber
O and K Escalators Ltd.	48,300	A	Yorkshire and Humber
BLD Engineering Ltd.	9,900	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Dermide Ltd.	5,400	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Francis Industries Ltd. (Lacrinoid Projects Ltd.)*	21,112	A	Yorkshire and Humber
British Syphon Industries Ltd.	23,358	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Adcock and Shipley Ltd.	43,330	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Fisher and Karpark Ltd.	3,653	A	Yorkshire and Humber
Neil Darroch (Structures) Ltd.	18,000	A	East Midlands
George Neville Truck Equipment Ltd.	2,280	A	East Midlands
Strella Group	2,600	A	East Midlands
Barratts Buildings Ltd.	17,880	A	South West
TOTAL	1,262,638		
Total amount paid in Regional Selective Assistance during period	39,203,000		

Note 1. A = Increased employment.
B = Preservation of employment.

Note 2. In addition to the offers listed above £16 million is to be paid by the Dept. for the shipbuilding, ship repairing and associated interests of the former Court Shipbuilders Ltd.

* Companies within the same Group.

Wholesale price indices in March

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1½ per cent, for the second successive month, to 178.2 (1970=100) in March. This index shows an increase of 6¼ per cent in the first quarter of 1975 on provisional figures, about half of which took place in January.

The rise of 1¼ per cent in the provisional price index for food products was mainly due to higher prices for milk and the residual effect (see Note) of the increase in the price of bread in February. These increases were partly offset by a continuing fall, for the second month, in the prices of animal and poultry foods, vegetable and animal oils and fats.

The price indices for vehicles, building materials, especially cement, and metal manufacturers, influenced mainly by increases in the prices of steel tubes and iron pressure pipes, have all shown significant increases in March.

The increase of 7¾ per cent to 182.7 in the provisional price index for fuel purchased by all manufacturing industry mainly reflected the sharp rise in the cost of coal in March. This index has now risen by 10 per cent in the first quarter of 1975 following an increase of 15½ per cent in the previous six months.

The higher cost of coal for carbonising was largely responsible for the increase in March of 1¼ per cent in the provisional price index for basic materials purchased by manufacturing industry. This was partly offset by a continued reduction in the price of imported chemicals, steel semi-manufactures and crude oil, reflecting to some extent an improvement in exchange rates.

The rise of 3 per cent in the provisional price index for the materials purchased by the food manufacturing industry during

Notes on wholesale price indices

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) All the index numbers are compiled *exclusive* of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) *are included*. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(4) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (Engineering), 5216 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5172 (Imported Commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 =100

1968 SIC		1974				1975	1974						1975		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	212.5	213.7	212.9	221.1	220.6	215.0	213.7	212.8	220.1	223.8	222.5	221.9	218.1	221.8
	Basic materials	222.0	221.2	219.7	228.2	225.6	224.1	220.4	219.4	226.5	229.8	228.3	227.6	223.2	225.9
	ø Fuel	122.4	142.7	147.9	164.2	173.1	128.6	148.8	150.1	161.3	165.1	166.2	167.2	169.5	182.7
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	223.2	231.2	230.7	237.3	237.0	226.7	231.6	229.9	236.9	238.2	236.7	237.2	235.3	238.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	237.6	243.7	242.4	247.7	246.2	240.6	243.4	241.1	247.6	248.8	246.7	247.2	244.7	246.6
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	182.5	172.1	171.5	187.1	186.4	184.3	171.2	173.5	181.9	189.7	189.7	188.8	182.4	187.9
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	175.4	167.2	165.7	181.1	183.8	178.2	165.1	167.5	175.4	183.9	183.9	184.5	179.6	187.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	200.7	214.1	219.3	227.3	230.6	207.9	220.2	220.2	227.0	227.0	227.8	230.8	230.3	230.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	143.2	172.3	183.9	200.4	206.9	148.2	183.8	187.0	197.4	200.8	203.0	207.6	208.0	205.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	157.2	177.7	181.2	184.0	196.4	161.8	181.4	181.8	183.6	184.5	183.9	193.3	196.6	199.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	160.7	178.9	165.9	163.9	170.2	170.7	167.5	163.4	163.4	164.8	163.4	168.2	170.0	172.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	157.3	177.3	174.0	173.7	183.4	163.9	174.8	172.8	173.4	174.4	173.2	181.3	183.2	185.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	192.2	191.2	190.0	186.4	189.3	192.3	191.2	186.4	185.8	186.3	187.2	188.5	189.1	190.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	159.3	167.4	171.9	174.7	176.1	162.5	171.5	172.9	174.4	174.6	175.0	175.7	176.0	176.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	209.2	217.1	218.4	217.0	217.3	212.1	218.5	218.8	217.6	216.9	216.5	216.7	217.5	217.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	157.8	173.0	203.0	215.3	231.7	161.8	203.3	204.5	213.2	214.8	218.0	231.8	230.7	232.6
Order XX	Construction materials	162.2	175.6	179.8	183.9 r	194.9	167.4	179.5	181.3	182.2	183.6	185.8 r	190.8	194.0	200.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	166.0	177.2	181.9	186.9 r	196.9	170.7	181.7	184.0	185.3	186.6	188.8 r	192.8	196.0	202.0

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r revised

March was largely due to increased prices for milk. This reversed the trend in the previous three months but the index is still 1 per cent lower than in December. Other price rises, particularly for imported raw sugar and home-produced meat have been more than offset by lower prices for home-produced and imported cereals, vegetable oil, oilseeds and oilcakes.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales

The provisional price index for the output of the steel industries rose by 3 per cent to 226.0 (1970=100) in March, mainly reflecting higher prices for steel tubes. This index has now risen by 19 per cent in the first quarter of 1975 and by 52½ per cent in the last 12 months.

Many of the products of the chemicals industry continued to show price increases in March with polishes and pharmaceutical preparations showing the largest rises. These have contributed to a 1¾ per cent increase in the index to 180.5 which is consistent with previous increases in this sector (over the 12 months).

Widespread price increases in the engineering industry contributed to an increase of 1½ per cent in the price index for March with

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974				1975	1974						1975		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	138.3	148.9	156.1	164.9	175.5	142.3	156.1	158.6	162.2	164.8	167.6	172.8	175.5	178.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	142.3	153.5	162.0	170.9	181.8	146.8	161.9	164.9	168.6	170.7	173.5	179.2	181.8	184.5
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	156.9	161.0	165.6	178.0	192.6	160.9	166.0	167.7	172.4	179.1	182.6	189.2	193.0	195.5
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	149.6	154.7	161.2	174.3	190.6	153.6	161.8	163.7	168.3	175.7	178.9	186.0	190.7	195.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	135.5	150.3	158.2	167.3	177.2	141.9	158.9	161.5	165.2	167.0	169.7	174.0	177.2	180.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	145.9	179.5	186.4	189.5	220.0	148.2	186.0	187.7	188.8	189.6	190.1	214.4	219.5	226.0
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	136.8	146.7	155.9	165.3	175.4	140.3	155.8	159.0	162.8	165.2	167.8	172.6	175.5	178.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	138.3	148.1	157.8	166.2	178.2	141.3	157.8	160.8	163.8	166.0	168.8	175.0	178.5	181.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	131.5	139.9	146.4	153.2	160.0	134.6	145.9	148.6	151.1	153.3	155.1	157.5	159.5	163.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	151.6	160.4	166.5	170.1	173.2	154.4	166.6	167.8	169.6	170.1	170.5	172.4	173.1	174.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	133.7	138.7	143.7	149.3	156.0	135.4	142.8	146.4	148.3	149.3	150.4	154.5	156.0	157.6
Order XVII	Timber industries	165.8	174.7	182.0	187.2	195.1	170.2	182.4	184.0	185.9	187.3	188.5	191.6	195.2	198.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	145.1	160.0	180.0	192.4	207.8	150.2	180.0	186.5	190.0	192.3	195.0	201.8	209.0	212.5
Order XX	New construction‡	170	180	190	200 p				190			200 p			

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*).

vehicles and the products of the electrical engineering industry showing the largest price rises.

A large rise in the price of building joinery was mainly responsible for the increase of 1¾ per cent in the index for the timber industries but there was no single item influencing a similar increase for the paper industry. Price rises for the textiles, clothing and footwear industries continued to be smaller than average, with increases of ½ and 1 per cent respectively in March.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry

The sharp rise in the price of coal had a significant effect in many of the price indices for individual sectors of industry in March. However a continued decline in the price of scrap enabled the provisional price index of materials and fuel purchased by the steel industries to fall by 1½ per cent to 205.0 in March. In addition, lower prices for imported animal and vegetable oils, organic chemicals and crude oil largely offset the increased cost of coal for the chemicals industry, limiting the increase in March to ¼ per cent. The price indices for the materials and fuel purchased by the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and electrical machinery industries all rose by about 1½ per cent in March. Higher prices for copper and wire manufactures of copper, steel tubes and tyres were particularly significant.

The rise of 3 per cent in the provisional price indices for con-

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Feb	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
101	Coal	138.8	233.2	232.9	232.9	232.9
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	188.6	197.8	200.8	223.6	226.5
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	134.1	152.8	152.8	164.3	165.4
240	Tobacco	92.7	115.6	118.2	118.5	118.8
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	139.5	148.2	159.1	172.4	172.4
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	219.6	250.9	270.1	294.0	294.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	135.4	142.6	145.9	149.9	149.9
263	Lubricating oil greases	179.2	194.4	194.4	201.1	204.7
271	General chemicals	137.8	170.4	172.9	175.6	178.7
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	116.8	137.7	140.3	142.2	144.9
273	Toilet preparations	128.9	145.0	145.9	150.3	151.7
272	Paint	141.4	179.5	185.5	191.4	195.2
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	132.2	172.8	173.6	176.3	176.9
279/3	Explosive, fireworks, etc.	138.8	166.8	175.7	177.2	179.4
311/12	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	146.8	184.1	184.1	219.4	220.6
	Tinplate	155.7	198.6	198.6	216.3	216.9
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	146.7	191.0	191.8	222.7	227.2
	Steel sheet piling	146.5	193.3	193.3	239.1	240.6
	Heavy steel bars and sections	146.5	194.5	194.5	236.1	237.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	156.1	198.6	198.6	232.2	233.9
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	151.7	199.7	199.7	199.7	211.7
313/2 and 313/4	Iron castings	146.4	190.7 r	196.7 r	201.6	211.3
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	144.3	193.8	203.6	203.6	209.8
321	Aluminium: Rolled	125.2	157.0	157.4	157.4	157.4
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	126.3	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Aluminium: Castings	144.2	180.5	179.9	178.4	180.9
	Aluminium: Forgings	116.9	150.0	150.0	156.4	160.5
322	Brass ingots	156.6	139.1	132.8	123.1	117.2
331	Agricultural machinery	144.2	174.8	176.6	181.0	182.2
332	Metal-working machine tools	139.9	183.6	186.5	195.5	197.0
333	Pumps, valves, compressors fluid power equipment	139.7	167.7	170.2	175.5	178.9
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	140.1	164.4	166.2	170.5	172.2
368	Domestic electrical appliances	119.9	139.7	141.1	143.5	145.3
390	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	124.6	146.5	146.9	146.2	152.5
	Hacksaw blades	131.8	148.3	148.7	154.7	154.7
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	119.8	134.5	134.5	137.9	138.4
	Engineers' cutting tools	124.7	145.8	146.1	146.1	151.7
391	Hand tools and implements	140.1	177.2	178.8	183.0	184.7
392	Cutlery and tableware	140.3	161.2	162.8	170.6	174.4
411	Man-made fibres production	108.9	154.0	154.3	153.4	152.6
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	147.5	167.7	166.8	167.1	165.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	197.1	187.8	182.7	179.9	176.8
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	185.0	198.0	195.2	192.2	191.6
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	153.0	188.2	188.9	190.7	189.4
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	196.7	180.9	180.2	180.9	180.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	129.8	147.1	147.3	150.2	150.4
419	Carpets and rugs	142.0	160.9	162.9	167.9	170.2
431/1	Leather for footwear	161.1	153.4	153.4	155.5	155.5
441/449	Made-up clothing ‡	131.6	148.0 r	148.9 r	151.8	153.1
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	140.0	157.0	157.8	165.4	166.5
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	133.7	173.7	176.0	188.9	197.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	149.4	177.7	179.1	186.4	195.1
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	179.8	216.5	216.5	217.6	223.2
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	127.0	154.3	154.8	155.0	166.0
463/2	Glass containers	131.7	174.4	175.0	181.8	187.4
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	127.4	163.0	172.4	172.7	172.7
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	214.9	223.0	227.2	224.8 p	224.8
471/2	Building joinery	177.8	205.3	206.4	207.7	210.4
472	Domestic furniture	146.8	164.4	166.8	172.6	176.6
473	Bedding, etc.	159.3	181.0	181.0	182.3	191.9
481	Paper and board	144.4	194.3	195.6	208.8	212.1
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	144.3	189.5	189.9	207.2	208.8
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	147.0	191.6	192.3	194.6	206.6
483	Manufactured stationery	146.6	191.8	193.0	197.2	201.0
484/1	Wallpaper	143.9	187.7	200.1	200.7 p	200.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	131.3	166.5	166.7	166.8	168.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	128.5	154.7	158.3	167.3	176.1

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimim bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.
‡ Revised figures: see end of article

struction and house-building materials in March was caused mainly by increases in the price of steel tubes, iron pipes, cement and ready-mixed concrete. Both indices now show a rise of approximately 7 per cent in the first quarter of 1975 following an increase of only 11 per cent in the previous nine months.

The price indices of materials and fuel purchased by most other sectors of industry rose by less than 1 per cent in March with lower prices for many imported commodities helping to offset the higher prices for fuel.

Note

The indices relate to the average prices of the month. The full effect of a price change within a month will only be reflected in the index for the following month.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1974		1975		
	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hides and skins	204.6	134.1	126.6	128.1	142.5
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	114.3	144.4	148.0	148.0	148.0
Copper‡	198.6	94.0	86.9	89.6	94.0
Lead‡	238.9	180.9	179.8	178.3	177.0
Nickel refined delivered§	134.9	147.5	147.9	160.6	158.3
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	230.1	201.2	212.6	205.9	199.3
Zinc‡	564.9	270.1	274.5	268.7	269.3
Zinc§	246.7	281.4	281.4	281.4	281.4
Natural rubber	214.6	136.4	130.0	141.2 p	144.6 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	151.1	168.6	262.0	262.0	262.0
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	260.6	174.1	166.3	164.9	166.1
Wool, raw	283.0	189.4	186.3	184.6 p	186.8 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	249.3	231.8	230.1	228.9 p	228.4 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	230.1	229.9	228.0	226.9	225.5 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	262.8	250.1	248.3	246.7	245.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	160.5	243.5	267.7	269.6	269.3

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price. p = Provisional.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining‡	168.0	180.0	175.6	189.4	192.0
	Stone quarrying and mining	167.3	169.6	174.0	188.2	190.9
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	151.1	151.9	157.8	171.0	171.2
	Granite and other chippings	151.5	156.2	160.2	166.4	169.3
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	196.4	198.1	204.5	222.4	227.7
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	150.1	152.8	158.0	166.4	170.8
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	147.7	152.8	158.2	160.2	167.2
	Agricultural ground limestone	136.1	136.1	136.1	149.7	149.7
	Industrial ground limestone	144.5	149.3	151.8	159.5	159.5
	Aggregates for concrete	149.6	150.6	154.7	164.4	164.9
	Granite and limestone roadstone	161.7	163.3	168.3	182.3	184.5
	Slates	189.6	214.9	227.6	227.6	227.6
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	150.0	152.8	153.0	165.0	165.9
	China clay	157.5	157.5	158.7	176.8	176.8
	Sand and gravel – delivered	137.6	137.8	138.6	145.8	149.4
	Moulding sand	145.2	145.2	148.0	165.3	169.1
109	Salt	146.4	146.4	151.9	155.0	159.7
211	Flour	264.8	263.7	260.1	259.5	259.2
216	Sugar – refined	184.0	248.4	254.8	359.6	379.8
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	171.9	177.4	190.6	197.6	209.2
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	254.5	239.1	233.3	212.6	199.1
231	Beer	117.4	117.9	119.0	120.7	121.4
240	Cigarettes	114.6	115.0	117.6	118.0	118.3
	Pipe tobacco	119.5	120.6	123.3	123.3	123.6
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	149.7	151.8	158.4	161.9	166.2
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	174.9	175.7	179.3	182.1	189.6
	Caustic soda	155.3	155.3	155.3	156.4	163.2
	Soda ash	190.8	190.8	197.1	198.9	208.3
	Other sodium compounds	178.3	181.3	185.8	191.7	197.6
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	141.7	144.2	151.9	155.5	158.9
	Inorganic acids	131.7	133.4	138.3	139.2	143.1
	Sulphuric acid	122.2	122.2	122.2	123.3	125.2
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	140.1	143.3	152.5	153.3	159.0
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	214.7	142.7	214.7	232.9	235.0
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	166.3	166.3	219.4	221.2	221.1
271/2	Organic chemicals‡	199.2	198.8	199.2	202.5	204.5
	Alcohols	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.4	190.9
	Coal tar products ‡	260.8	260.9	260.9	260.9	260.9
	Phenols	236.4	236.4	236.4	236.4	241.3
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	146.5	150.1	155.4	155.9	159.5
271/3	Bleaching materials	140.4	140.5	140.6	142.5	144.2
	Plasticisers	191.1	190.9	190.8	191.4	191.9
	Phthalate plasticisers	186.0	185.7	185.6	186.4	187.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	152.8	155.1	156.1	166.4	170.1
	Anti-infective agents ‡	119.6	121.3	125.7	126.9	131.9
	Antibiotic preparations ‡	105.9	109.1	109.4	110.2	119.8
	Hormone preparations	102.3	106.1	106.5	106.7	112.2
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	132.1	134.6	138.6	141.1	147.8
	Preparations affecting the nervous systems‡	136.1	137.8	139.0	141.2	142.0
	Analgesics	147.4	150.5	153.2	156.8	157.4
	Aspirin and compounds	154.5	158.1	161.9	167.3	168.2
	Other analgesics	133.1	135.4	135.6	135.6	135.6
	Anti-depressives	125.2	129.1	129.5	133.2	133.9
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.4	119.8
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	154.7	159.4	164.3	168.0	168.5
	Laxatives	184.7	196.9	202.2	205.1	206.2
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	155.2	162.6	164.4	164.9	164.9
273	Hair settings, lotion and spirits	128.5	128.9	128.9	130.2	131.3
	Soapless shampoos	146.4	147.4	147.4	148.2	148.2
	Dental preparations	144.1	145.3	145.3	148.5	155.1
	Preparations especially for men‡	150.9	151.6	151.6	159.0	159.7
	Make-up	150.2	152.0	152.6	161.5	161.7
	Face powders	158.7	158.7	159.3	168.2	168.2
	Lipsticks	153.8	160.8	161.7	169.3	170.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Manicure preparations	142.2	142.2	142.2	149.7	149.7
	Other make-ups	147.5	149.3	150.9	154.5	154.5
	Eye make-up	138.0	138.0	138.0	153.1	153.1
	Treatment creams	142.4	145.7	149.4	151.1	152.8
	Face creams‡	132.0	134.0	138.3	138.5	138.5
	Hand creams and jellies	153.7	156.9	160.3	166.0	169.2
	Face and skin lotions	147.2	152.4	155.7	156.3	159.1
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	151.2	155.9	159.3	164.6	165.7
	Depilatories and deodorants	129.6	133.7	133.7	135.8	136.3
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	186.0	190.0	199.7	217.2	220.1
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	179.1	180.0	188.5	193.6	195.8
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	175.7	176.6	183.2	189.2	193.9
	Emulsion paints	156.6	159.2	166.9	172.4	175.3
275	Soaps, detergents,c andles and glycerine	176.9	177.1	176.9	180.9	181.0
	Glycerine	216.3	216.3	216.3	216.3	216.3
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	180.9	181.2	181.8	188.9	190.3
	Toilet and shaving soap	195.8	196.4	197.7	204.1	204.7
	Soapless detergents	161.4	161.4	161.7	167.0	168.2
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	164.0	164.1	164.7	165.6	164.7
	Scouring powders	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.8	139.8
	Oleine, stearine etc	227.0	227.4	223.0	216.0	208.1
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	173.6	176.7	177.4	179.9	180.6
	Laminated materials	224.5	233.3	233.3	238.9	242.6
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	192.5	193.3	193.3	196.1	210.6
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	155.3	155.3	155.3	157.9	163.8
	Polystyrene and styrene co-polymers – moulding powders	202.5	202.2	202.2	202.2	202.2
	General purpose polystyrene	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	176.8	176.7	176.7	176.7	176.7
	Polyolefin – moulding materials	179.3	176.5	178.9	182.6	182.6
	Polyvinyl chlorides	174.8	178.7	179.0	180.8	180.8
	Transparent cellulose film	167.5	170.3	174.2	174.2	174.2
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	148.5	150.6	154.8	155.1	160.4
	Pigments	160.7	164.2	165.1	165.3	174.0
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	155.0	157.4	157.4	158.8	160.5
	White lead, dry*	162.9	163.8	163.2	167.7	168.1
279	Other chemical industries‡	157.2	160.3	165.0	168.9	171.2
	Principal products of the polishes industries‡	155.5	155.9	160.4	168.3	170.3
	Polishes mainly for domestic use‡	142.2	142.8	148.9	159.9	160.6
	Adhesives	173.2	177.9	179.5	180.6	186.0
	Formulated pesticides	169.8	171.6	174.9	178.6	183.2
	Surgical and medical dressings	163.1	165.6	167.0	170.2	172.0
	Sanitary towels	163.8	166.3	170.0	170.9	174.3
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	141.1	144.6	145.0	151.6	154.2
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	145.9	150.1	150.4	153.6	156.4

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
311/2	Steel sheets	177.4	177.8	179.1	209.2	210.2
	Electrical steel sheets	177.9	177.9	178.0	204.3	205.2
	Stainless steel sheets	135.2	135.2	147.7	150.9	151.0
	Galvanised steel sheets	187.8	190.9	190.9	218.1	219.0
	Semi-finished steels	188.3	188.4	190.2	234.9	236.4
	Semi-finished steel for alloy, and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	159.3	159.3	163.7	204.0	205.3
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	173.0	173.0	173.0	238.2	240.4
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	200.8	200.8	201.6	244.2	245.7
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	176.7	176.7	181.8	229.9	231.5
	Steel wire rods	181.8	181.8	181.8	221.0	223.0
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	190.0	190.0	190.0	256.0	258.2
	Steel plates, non-alloy	204.4	204.4	204.4	251.5	253.1
	Hot rolled steel strip	210.5	210.5	210.5	247.2	248.4
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	173.6	174.6	182.6	189.6	205.4
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy‡	190.8	192.6	192.6	195.6	216.2
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	165.5	165.5	167.4	189.4	194.8
	Finished stainless steels	150.9	150.9	154.0	159.9	164.0
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	192.9	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8
	Steel castings‡	173.4	177.1	178.8	178.8	196.2
	Carbon steel castings‡	177.2	178.1	179.7	179.7	197.4
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting‡	148.0	156.2	156.3	156.3	176.9
	Other alloy steel castings‡	188.4	194.0	197.1	197.1	211.2
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	198.7	201.3	201.3	223.8	229.5
312	Steel tubes and fittings	198.5	198.5	198.7	198.8	211.1
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	212.2	212.2	212.2	212.2	216.0
	Pipe fittings	177.9	178.4	178.7	179.0	187.6
313	Iron castings etc	183.8	190.3	195.4	204.5	212.9
	Automobile iron castings	181.3	185.5	189.6	203.3	215.3
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	175.8	185.6	187.5	189.6	203.4
	Malleable iron castings	189.7	193.0	202.8	219.3	219.8
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc.	208.9	230.5	230.9	234.3	234.3
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	198.8	212.8	221.5	220.3	225.4
321	Wrought aluminium	161.0	161.5	161.4	163.0	163.9
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	157.6	157.7	157.9	157.9	157.9
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	150.8	152.4	154.5	154.5	154.5
322	Copper tubes	101.7	104.7	103.6	99.0	98.5
	Copper sheet and strip	114.8	114.7	109.9	107.3	107.3
	Wrought brass	130.8	132.0	128.2	123.7	124.9
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	131.5	130.5	125.6	122.3	122.7
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	101.2	106.3	95.5	86.9	83.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	240.5	240.5	251.2	251.2	251.2
	Titanium (alloy billets)	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	135.3
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	333.3	333.3	333.3	350.2	350.2
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm. basis*	275.9	276.3	276.3	272.6	271.5
	Bismuth§	154.3	154.9	154.3	151.1	149.8
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	171.0	171.0	176.8	177.4	177.4
	Lead sheet and pipe	164.2	165.0	170.2	170.1	169.9
337/2	Cranes	160.4	164.1	166.1	169.9	172.0
339/6	Portable power tools	152.4	155.5	155.5	160.0	164.1
353/1	Dental goods	153.4	157.3	163.0	162.6	164.0
	Dental equipment	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.5	147.1
354/2	Spectrophotometers	127.0	127.0	127.0	134.3	134.3
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	121.9	123.1	124.5	127.2	129.7
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	134.9	134.9	140.9	140.9	152.0
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	120.5	121.8	122.7	125.7	127.2
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	112.4	112.4	112.4	115.6	117.0
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	124.0	125.1	126.7	129.8	131.0
	Domestic television receivers†	121.4	122.3	123.5	126.6	127.9
	Domestic radio receivers and car radios	115.7	117.7	117.7	121.6	121.6
	Radiograms	122.0	124.3	124.3	127.6	135.6
	Record players and tape recorders	117.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	123.2
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	141.9	143.0	144.3	146.0	146.3
	Electric cookers	143.5	143.9	145.7	145.7	145.7
	Electric kettles	141.2	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.1
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	143.5	145.5	147.8	146.5	148.1
	Electric fires	136.8	139.3	139.3	140.2	140.2
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	168.9	171.5	173.1	173.8	185.0
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	143.2	143.6	143.6	143.6	143.6
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	143.7	143.8	148.7	155.6	155.7
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	133.1	133.9	133.9	134.5	141.9
	Domestic electric refrigerators	138.5	139.7	139.7	140.5	140.9
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	165.0	165.5	164.9	163.7	166.5
391	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	180.0	180.8	180.8	198.3	198.3
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	170.1	172.9	174.7	184.3	187.7
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	162.5	164.2	165.0	168.8	170.4
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	151.4	170.0	174.8	175.6	175.6
	Spanners and wrenches	177.5	190.9	190.9	190.9	195.6
392	Razors and razor blades	129.7	130.6	134.2	134.2	134.2
	Razor blades	130.0	130.9	134.4	134.4	134.4
	Knives, scissors etc.	181.6	181.8	183.0	190.1	195.6
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	229.2	230.6	237.4	243.4	244.5
	Scissors and tailor's shears	177.2	177.2	178.0	184.3	184.8
	Spoons and forks	181.3	181.3	181.3	204.8	208.1
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	218.9	218.9	218.9	231.3	235.7
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	178.5	178.5	178.5	188.5	194.6
393	Nuts and bolts etc.	179.4	179.4	179.4	179.4	199.9
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	194.0	194.0	194.0	194.0	216.0
394	Wire and wire manufactures	157.1	158.4	157.8	160.8	172.2
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	174.7	175.8	176.4	182.3	198.7
	Iron and steel wire, single stranded	185.4	186.8	186.9	195.2	218.5
	Iron and steel wire, single – bright	184.9	186.2	186.2	194.8	218.9
	Iron and steel wire, galvanished	188.1	191.4	191.4	197.3	215.0
	Cable and rope	165.3	167.9	167.9	176.9	193.6
	Wire netting	157.6	157.6	158.0	166.3	167.7
	Chain link fencing	156.9	156.9	156.9	161.8	166.1
	Reinforcement fabric	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.7
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	116.3	116.3	120.4	118.7	118.7
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc.‡	144.9	141.9	141.7	154.4	154.5
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	110.4	112.8	103.0	96.8	96.5
	Copper wire in coils H.C. wire, 3.15 mm.*	110.2	112.6	102.7	96.3	96.0
	Woven copper wire‡	138.6	137.9	137.9	144.5	144.4
395	Small metal boxes and containers	182.1	189.5	191.1	191.1	191.1
396	Silver bullion	276.3	270.2	254.2	241.5	247.2
399/1	Metal furniture office and works equipment‡	161.1	163.4	163.7	164.6	170.2
	Metal chairs	151.5	152.3	152.9	152.9	152.9
	Metal desks	181.0	175.3	175.3	178.3	184.3
	Metal cabinets	171.1	169.8	169.8	173.6	177.9
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking‡	166.1	170.6	171.3	171.3	174.8
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	144.9	150.0	150.0	150.0	160.8
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	170.7	172.2	172.1	176.7	178.8
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	194.1
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	166.8	167.9	167.7	172.1	172.1
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	168.5	170.8	174.8	183.1	192.9
	Steel drums	168.4	168.5	172.0	181.9	192.1
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.8	156.0
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	138.2	138.5	141.1	142.8	143.5
	Gas cookers	137.8	137.8	141.2	142.4	142.9
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	154.0	157.2	157.2	161.2	164.5
	Gas fires and space heaters	132.4	132.4	134.2	136.1	136.1
399/12	Catering equipment	147.4	151.2	151.4	152.1	156.4
	Plumber's brassware	145.6	147.9	153.0	153.0	153.0
	Domestic oil burning appliances	163.3	163.3	164.4	170.6	177.2
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	177.4	179.5	179.5	184.1	188.8

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	149.3	151.2	157.5	157.7	158.7
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	171.9	170.3	166.7	164.3	162.2
	Cotton yarns	209.2	208.3	199.4	193.5	189.3
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	139.1	137.9	136.1	135.7	136.2
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	174.1	171.7	170.3	170.3	168.0
	Cotton-spun synthetic man-made fibre yarns	146.2	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	119.0	117.0	116.3	114.9	114.5
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	194.1	194.1	198.0	198.0	201.8
	Flax spun yarns of man-made fibres	165.1	165.1	165.1	165.2	165.2
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	193.2	192.5	192.0	192.0	191.1
	Surgicals, scrims	268.0	270.4	264.3	257.3	254.5
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	253.0	249.1	248.3	247.9	243.9
	Coloured checks	163.7	160.1	157.3	151.3	151.3
	Linings	154.2	154.2	154.4	157.4	157.4
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	199.5	199.5	199.5	200.2	197.3
	Woven linen in the loomstate‡	199.0	200.5	203.6	205.6	204.9
	Light linen	198.9	199.5	202.8	202.8	202.0
	Heavy linen‡	199.3	202.7	205.1	211.2	211.1
414	Woollen and worsted	182.7	180.9	181.0	181.7	182.2
414/1	Wool tops*	176.8	175.5	172.7	168.1	167.3
414/2	Worsted spinning	176.7	175.7	175.2	176.1	176.0
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	159.3	159.0	159.2	159.9	160.3
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	190.5	188.2	188.2	188.3	189.2
414/4	Wool rags*	204.4	204.8	203.0	203.2	202.3
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	187.4	187.0	188.7	188.4	189.0
	Blankets	198.9	198.9	198.9	198.8	198.8
	Other woven woollen fabrics	183.3	182.9	185.1	184.8	185.6
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	172.9	167.1	165.8	168.8	169.1
414/6	Pressed wool felt	198.8	205.3	205.3	205.3	212.1
416	Rope, twine and net	231.2	233.3	234.4	244.9	253.3
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	237.0	239.2	239.4	250.6	259.5
	Nets and netting	152.7	153.5	167.6	167.6	169.0
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods – hose	124.6	125.2	125.3	129.4	129.3
	Men's hose	138.7	138.7	138.9	141.8	142.5
	Women's hose	126.9	127.2	127.2	132.7	132.7
	Children's and infants' socks	143.3	148.7	148.7	155.7	152.5
	Children's hose, nylon	140.4	146.0	146.0	151.9	148.6
	Panti hose etc.	109.2	109.2	109.2	111.2	111.6
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear and nightwear	165.9	171.3	171.3	173.6	173.9
	Men's knitted underwear	171.3	174.0	173.0	173.0	170.6
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	168.5	169.8	169.8	169.8	167.3
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixtures of natural and man-made fibres	185.4	187.0	187.0	187.0	183.5
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear	162.3	173.9	173.9	173.9	174.8
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	163.8	163.8	163.8	173.8	177.5
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	162.1	162.1	162.1	172.7	176.3
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – knitted outerwear	146.1	146.1	146.3	149.9	151.1
	Women's knitted outerwear	145.8	145.8	146.0	150.5	151.6
	Knitted fabrics	150.3	150.8	151.2	151.5	150.9
	Knitted fabrics, weft	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.4
	Knitted fabrics, warp	134.1	135.1	135.9	136.5	135.7
419	Carpets	160.6	160.6	162.6	167.7	169.9
	Woven carpets	169.7	169.7	171.6	178.6	178.8
	Axminster carpets	167.8	167.8	169.7	176.8	177.1
	Wilton carpets	174.3	174.3	176.1	182.8	183.1
	Tufted carpets	142.7	142.7	145.0	146.4	152.3
	Rugs	170.6	170.6	170.6	173.5	178.2
421	Narrow fabrics	182.8	187.2	188.1	189.8	190.5
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	148.4	160.0	160.5	160.5	160.5
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	201.7	202.8	204.0	206.7	207.9
	Tape and light webbing	222.7	224.3	224.3	228.0	228.0
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	175.1	175.5	178.3	179.7	182.4
422	Made-up textiles	200.7	200.6	201.6	200.0	200.0
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	193.7	192.9	193.5	190.0	191.7
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	193.9	193.0	193.0	185.2	186.8
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	209.0	210.3	210.3	211.8	217.1
	Towels	220.5	215.8	213.4	218.4	218.4
	Quilts, down and other	129.7	133.9	133.9	134.3	136.0
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas‡	215.1	216.3	218.4	220.5	217.1
	Canvas sacks and bags	216.7	218.2	227.6	231.1	231.1
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	213.8	214.5	210.2	211.0	204.6
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	147.2	150.3	152.1	155.6	155.6
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastics mats and matting	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5	160.0
432	Travel goods	163.7	172.6	174.9	178.9	178.9
441	Weatherproof outerwear	148.8	150.4	151.1	158.2	158.3
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	154.9	154.9	154.9	156.2	160.3
	Men's and boys' suits	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.9	170.7
	Men's and boys' jackets	159.3	159.3	159.3	161.4	164.8
	Men's and boys' trousers	148.9	149.0	149.0	151.1	150.3
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	136.4	142.5	142.5	147.5	147.5
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	138.0	142.9	142.8	147.4	147.4
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	160.4	160.6	160.6	164.2	164.3
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	190.6	188.6	188.6	187.3	187.3
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.‡	148.8	149.8	149.8	155.4	155.5
	Men's and boys' pyjamas‡	176.6	181.1	181.1	182.8	182.8
	Men's and boys' shirts	144.0	144.3	144.3	150.6	150.7
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	153.5	154.2	154.2	160.2	160.3
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabrics	135.1	135.1	135.1	141.7	141.7
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	160.4	161.8	161.8	165.4	167.8
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	137.2	138.7	138.8	140.3	140.3

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
445/1	Light outerwear	131.6	134.1	134.3	136.3	136.4
	Women's dressing gowns	108.5	108.5	111.0	111.0	111.0
445/2	Lingerie‡	147.5	147.5	147.5	156.2	156.2
445/3	Infants' wear	143.2	143.2	143.2	129.1	129.1
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	145.5	149.0	150.6	154.7	156.7
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	143.7	147.7	149.8	153.0	154.5
	Corsets	149.7	156.1	158.0	159.8	162.6
	Brassieres	133.1	134.6	137.8	142.4	142.4
	Swimwear	147.0	147.0	147.0	152.6	152.6
449/2	Gloves	164.9	165.7	165.7	175.7	180.3
	Leather gloves	167.5	167.5	167.5	175.0	178.7
	Womens' leather gloves	159.8	159.8	159.8	162.8	168.2
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	155.3	155.9	156.5	162.3	163.5
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	171.8	172.9	174.5	177.8	178.5
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	144.9	144.9	144.9	153.6	155.4
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	153.2	154.4	154.7	157.7	158.2
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	147.5	149.1	150.2	156.1	156.6
	Slippers and indoor footwear	162.6	162.6	162.6	171.9	174.4
	Sandals	177.7	178.6	178.6	178.6	178.6
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	173.9	176.4	178.1	187.2	195.9
461/1	Basic bricks	166.8	169.2	169.2	183.4	192.9
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	179.5	183.3	185.0	194.6	205.9
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	146.7	146.7	146.7	164.4	170.6
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	191.5	199.5	202.1	204.8	220.8
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	208.3	210.8	210.8	212.3	220.1
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	164.6	164.6	164.6	188.0	196.2
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	186.9	190.6	191.6	197.6	208.7
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	206.2	207.1	220.3	222.2	224.5
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	209.5	211.7	219.5	220.6	230.8
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	162.1	163.3	164.2	165.2	166.8
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	185.7	195.6	195.6	195.6	207.0
	Building bricks (delivered)	189.7	191.5	194.6	202.6	208.7
462	Pottery	158.4	163.3	163.9	168.6	175.0
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	152.3	160.8	162.4	162.4	169.9
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	151.5	157.1	158.5	158.5	164.4
	Pottery tiles	152.9	163.6	165.5	165.5	174.1
	Domestic earthenware	166.1	169.7	169.7	174.0	181.0
463	Glass	155.3	162.6	163.3	169.1	178.8
	Glass (other than containers)	152.1	154.7	155.4	160.6	173.0
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	131.4	136.1	136.6	136.6	140.6
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)‡	152.2	155.2	156.0	165.7	179.2
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	164.4	168.7	170.4	177.6	181.1
	Illuminating glassware	152.9	152.9	154.4	158.7	167.5
	Domestic glassware	147.8	155.1	155.5	159.9	162.6
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	153.7	155.3	155.3	165.7	176.0
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	169.9	176.9	176.9	184.5	188.6
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	158.0	173.9	174.6	181.3	187.2
464	Cement	163.0	163.0	172.4	172.7	172.7
	Cement delivered in bags	163.0	163.0	172.4	172.7	172.7
469/1	Abrasives	157.5	168.3	169.8	170.1	175.2
	Abrasive papers and cloths	172.5	188.3	192.7	192.7	192.7
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	162.6	165.1	169.0	175.9	179.9
	Pitch fibre pipes‡	156.8	164.8	166.4	166.4	166.4
	Precast concrete products	158.7	159.8	161.4	167.9	171.9
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	150.3	151.2	157.5	170.0	178.5
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	141.5	142.3	147.0	156.0	164.3
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	164.7	165.7	165.7	171.6	171.6
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex works)	150.2	150.9	150.9	158.4	158.4
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs (delivered)	131.0	133.3	133.6	134.8	138.0
	Sandlime bricks	185.1	185.1	185.1	189.5	205.9
	Lime products	168.5	168.9	172.3	175.7	181.1
	Agricultural lime	157.1	158.0	158.0	170.1	178.0
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	175.0	175.6	178.0	178.8	183.6
	Lump lime for building and industry	161.2	161.4	166.4	172.3	178.3
	Plaster board*	160.2	179.4	179.4	197.3	197.3
	Roofing felt	168.1	168.1	168.1	168.1	168.1
	Thermal insulation materials	169.6	173.4	174.4	181.9	189.6
	Fencing	192.2	192.2	192.2	195.1	197.7
	Miscellaneous building materials n.e.s.	179.4	181.6	184.6	201.8	204.8
471/1	Ash, sawn	186.1	186.0	187.8	187.7 p	187.7
	Elm, sawn	172.7	172.7	172.7	172.7 p	172.7
	Beech, sawn	175.8	175.8	175.8	176.8 p	176.8
	Oak, sawn	269.1	268.9	277.6	272.7 p	272.7
471/2	All doors	202.8	205.1	205.1	205.1	210.3
	Windows and door frames	223.5	223.5	225.6	227.8	230.7
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	195.5	195.5	197.0	198.5	199.6
472	Furniture and upholstery	166.7	168.5	170.6	177.2	181.3
	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture	164.6	165.3	168.5	174.5	178.6
	Bedroom furniture	152.1	152.7	153.9	159.4	163.6
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	165.0	165.7	165.7	175.2	179.0
	Dining room furniture	165.2	168.1	170.9	177.8	182.7
	Kitchen furniture	173.1	173.1	179.4	184.7	188.5
	Upholstered furniture	158.5	162.8	164.1	169.4	173.4
	Three-piece suites	152.4	158.4	160.3	164.8	167.6

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974			1975	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	171.2	171.2	171.2	182.0	186.8
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	180.6	180.6	180.6	179.8	191.1
	Divan sets	198.9	198.9	198.9	202.2	212.4
475	Wooden containers	189.6	193.2	193.2	195.4	197.9
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	203.7	206.3	207.2	211.9	208.7
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	186.9	198.9	205.0	214.4	215.6
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	190.9	194.2	195.5	208.9	212.2
	Coated paper	174.4	175.8	176.5	188.9	197.1
	Coated paper, off machine	177.7	180.0	180.4	196.2	202.1
	Coated paper, on machine	169.4	169.4	170.5	177.7	189.4
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	194.4	197.6	197.9	216.1	217.3
	Kraft wrapping paper	200.9	207.1	213.4	222.2	223.8
	Household and other tissues	189.5	192.3	197.2	209.1	215.8
	Industrial and special purpose papers	189.1	197.0	201.3	212.9	216.1
	Uncoated paper	192.7	196.9	198.6	214.1	216.0
	Uncoated board	197.9	199.9	200.7	208.3	212.2
	Packaging boards	199.2	200.6	201.7	209.2	211.6
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	194.3	197.9	197.9	206.0	214.0
	Coated board	186.4	189.4	189.7	200.6	206.1
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	198.3	199.7	201.4	207.1	216.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes	180.3	185.8	189.9	191.2	193.3
	Cartons	182.0	183.1	183.9	189.1	200.3
	Cartons, food	175.6	177.4	178.1	188.4	200.7
	Cartons, other	184.8	185.6	186.4	189.5	200.1
	Fibreboard packing cases	198.5	199.6	199.6	199.9	214.5
	Packing cases, solid, fibreboard	200.2	200.2	200.2	202.2	207.0
	Packing cases, corrugated	198.2	199.5	199.5	199.6	215.5
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	223.0	223.5	228.2	244.1	246.4
	Paper sacks	202.7	202.7	204.5	238.5	242.3
	Paper sacks, food	203.5	203.5	206.7	237.1	241.7
	Paper sacks, other	201.7	201.7	201.7	240.2	243.1
	Paper bags	240.5	242.3	253.8	262.2	264.7
	Laminated paper	175.4	180.1	181.2	187.6	187.6
483	Personal stationery	160.9	179.0	179.0	181.5	182.2
	Commercial envelopes	198.6	201.0	204.2	206.5	209.4
	Stationery and scholastic books	192.4	192.9	195.2	199.8	203.8
484	Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	180.8	182.6	191.0	193.8	199.6
484/2	Other manufactures of paper and board	177.7	180.4	186.8	190.7	199.1
	Cellulose paper products	169.5	172.4	181.6	181.6	193.2
	Toilet paper	178.8	181.3	189.0	193.3	201.8
489	General printing, etc.	164.7	165.1	167.3	170.2	172.6
491	Rubber manufactures	176.5	178.3	179.3	182.6	185.4
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	188.3	190.2	191.9	198.5	202.2
	Hose of rubber and plastics	214.1	214.3	215.4	233.2	241.9
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	196.1	203.3	205.4	207.7	216.1
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	250.5	252.8	253.0	257.3	262.9
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	153.2	153.2	153.2	163.7	163.7
493	Brushes and brooms	168.7	172.4	174.1	178.3	180.1
	Decorating brushes and rollers	161.8	161.8	165.3	172.5	172.5
	Toilet brushes	159.0	163.6	163.6	163.6	174.4
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	168.0	169.4	174.1	183.7	183.7
	Household brushes and brooms	178.7	186.1	186.1	187.5	187.8
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	173.2	175.2	175.7	183.3	188.0
494/1	Toys and games	183.1	184.5	185.2	195.6	198.6
	Metal toys	193.6	195.8	197.5	205.4	213.4
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	194.8	196.7	198.1	206.3	214.1
	Dolls and soft toys	161.5	161.5	164.2	189.2	191.2
	Plastics toys	166.1	167.5	167.5	181.8	182.2
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	210.1	212.4	212.6	214.9	216.2
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and pushchairs	165.5	167.0	167.0	169.0	172.7
	Perambulators	162.1	166.1	166.1	166.1	168.2
	Folding baby carriages	172.9	172.9	172.9	172.9	177.2
494/3	Sports equipment	144.5	148.7	148.7	149.7	160.6
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	154.4	154.9	155.4	158.8	159.0
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	181.1	185.7	185.7	185.7	185.7
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	158.0	158.0	159.0	162.1	162.1
496	Plastic products n.e.s.‡	158.2	160.6	161.8	166.1	168.0
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods‡)	163.0	165.6	167.0	168.8	170.5
	Building materials of plastics	180.3	183.2	184.7	186.4	186.7
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	190.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
	Plastics sleeving	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	164.2	167.7	169.6	169.6	170.7
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials ‡	159.4	163.8	164.5	167.1	167.1
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	165.9	167.1	167.7	170.9	175.7
499/1	Musicali nstruments ‡	165.1	165.1	166.6	179.0	184.1
	Pianos†	181.0	181.0	181.0	192.6	204.0
	Other musical instruments	155.1	155.1	157.5	170.4	171.4

‡ Revised figures: see end of article. • Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies.

TABLE 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1974			1975	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
Crude oil⌀	523.0	518.8	535.3	546.4	538.3
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)*	215.2	217.0	218.5	234.0	238.2
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	216.9	219.1	221.0	237.8	243.1
Imported newsprint	207.7	207.7	207.7	217.4	217.4
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	223.9	219.8	215.6	213.6	211.4
Utile	240.4	235.1	228.1	220.3	219.6
Beech	285.0	282.7	282.7	277.4	277.4
Ramin	202.7	202.7	200.5	203.4	203.3
Meranti	206.4	204.8	202.7	205.2	205.8
Lithopone, 30% delivered	228.4	228.4	228.4	228.4	228.4
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	52.1	49.7	40.0	35.7	38.0
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec*	168.2	168.4	167.4	163.1	160.5
Iron ore, imported	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.6
Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3*	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Manganese ore 48-50% Mn grade, Max. 0.1% P., cif Europe*	230.4	231.4	230.5	248.1	267.0
Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	150.6	134.8	121.6	117.2	129.7
BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	152.6	166.7	167.4	169.3	169.5
BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	154.2	169.1	169.8	171.8	172.1
Flax, imported	215.9	212.0	212.0	212.6	208.8
Sisal	702.3	702.3	702.3	702.3	682.1
Cotton rags, home produced	147.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6
Waste paper, home produced	237.9	237.9	237.9	208.3	150.9
Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	746.3	661.0	661.0	630.8	618.4
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	527.2	527.5	527.5	333.5	292.9
Tallow, ¼" red, cif UK*	216.8	207.7	205.4	156.6	146.2
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	237.2	242.2	249.7	253.5	244.7
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	234.1	236.1	241.1	269.2	269.8
Chemical	228.8	230.6	234.8	261.4	261.8
Sulphite bleached	224.4	226.3	229.8	260.3	260.2
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	226.3	228.0	232.5	257.8	258.5
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	249.5	251.4	254.7	278.7	278.5
Wood rosin, American FF*	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1
Castor oil, Brazilian No 1 grade*	229.0	224.4	231.8	215.2	212.7

	1974			1975	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
Phosphate rock	410.7	410.2	411.2	434.3	433.8
Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	412.8	412.1	431.4	433.6	432.9
Hides and skins:					
Native	117.7	129.4	132.0	117.0	109.6
Imported	144.8	141.6	135.4	132.8	140.2
Imported, wet	105.3	105.7	93.6	94.9	97.3
Imported, dry	152.9	156.5	156.4	160.4	158.7
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool*	192.7	181.1	172.1	163.2	162.4
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	182.8	185.1	183.8	182.1	177.2
Raw wool:					
Imported	192.7	197.2	197.2	194.2	192.8
Imported, merino	196.6	204.0	204.0	202.9	202.9
Imported, fine crossbred	189.5	193.9	193.9	189.5	189.5
Imported, medium and coarse crossbreds	206.2	205.7	205.7	199.7	194.3
British types	151.1	145.3	145.3	141.8	138.1
Raw silk	130.8	130.5	134.3	136.9	137.6
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	147.5	160.7	161.4	163.2	163.4
BWC grade, c and f Dundee*	152.3	166.5	167.1	168.7	169.3
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK*	306.8	273.1	263.0	220.0	199.4
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK*	448.3	428.4	409.3	381.8	322.1
Copra, Philippine cif Europe*	269.0	236.4	206.4	172.8	142.2
Palm, kernels, Nigerian cif basis-ports*	256.2	252.7	203.4	181.4	157.1
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	318.2	318.2	318.2	318.2	
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	246.2	252.8	228.1	213.4	191.8
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	356.9	354.6	304.2	261.7	222.9
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	530.3	540.6	535.6	448.7	377.1
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	277.3	234.2	205.0	172.4	143.7
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	312.5	304.4	303.5	300.0	304.7
Lemongrass oil, Cochin, spot price*	183.4	183.4	148.2	147.0	145.8
Citronella oil, Ceylon, spot price*	382.2	255.2	206.6	203.9	191.1
Lime oil, West Indian distilled, spot price*	174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	181.6
Cloveleaf, Madagascan crude, spot price*	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5	265.5
Sandalwood oil, Indian, spot price*	185.6	150.8	139.2	144.8	98.6
Peppermint oil*	414.1	363.0	278.9	286.8	240.4
Geranium oil, Bourbon, spot price*	195.1	193.1	191.3	191.3	188.4
Eucalyptus oil, Portuguese, spot price*	322.3	284.4	284.4	284.4	227.5

⌀ Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. * Source of price information: Trade publications.

Government Publications in London

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1970 = 100

Revisions to indices in tables 3(a) and 4(a)		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stone and slate quarying and mining	1974				153.6	158.2							
Organic chemicals	1974						191.8	195.4					
Coal tar products	1974						248.4	252.0					
Anti-infective agents	1974					115.4	116.3	116.9	119.4	119.4			
Antibiotic preparations	1974			97.9	98.1	98.1	99.9	101.1	105.9	105.9			
Preparations affecting the nervous system	1974							123.0	127.8	134.0			
Preparations especially for men	1974			129.4	135.7	141.0	141.5						
Face creams	1974							132.0	132.0				
Other chemical industries	1974								151.0	153.2			
Principal products of the polishes industries	1974								146.1	147.8			
Polishes mainly for domestic use	1974								138.2	140.6			
Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	1974					181.7							
Steel castings	1974								165.5	171.6			
Carbon steel castings	1974								169.5				
Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	1974								140.9	144.9			
Other alloy steel castings	1974								179.4	183.7			
Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc.	1974							155.4	154.7	149.0			
Woven copper wire	1974							148.7	148.7	142.0			
Metal furniture, office and works equipment	1974					152.7	155.5	156.5	159.2	160.2			
Metal storage cupboard, lockers, shelving and racking	1974					161.4	163.7	163.7	164.9	166.1			
Woven linen in the loomstate	1974									198.9			
Heavy linen	1974									199.5			
Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	1974						206.9						
Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.	1974			134.6									
Men's and boys' pyjamas	1974	139.9											
Lingerie	1973												123.4
Made-up clothing	1974										146.8		
Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	1974									148.9			
Pitch fibre pipes	1974									156.8			
Plastics products n.e.s.	1974							152.3	154.5	156.4			
Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	1974							156.4	158.8	161.1			
Plastics bags, wrappers, and other packaging materials	1974							147.2	147.2	155.6			
Musical instruments	1974							160.0	162.9	165.1			
Pianos	1974							176.4	178.3	181.0			

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

		Primary commodities											
		Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2)		
		$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973	1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
	2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
	3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
	4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974	1st quarter	289	355	268	232	285	215	299	367	277	290	356	269
	2nd quarter	293	343	261	232	271	206	342	399	304	297	347	265
	3rd quarter	295	351	268	227	270	206	258	308	235	292	348	265
	4th quarter	303	364	273	219	263	197	226	271	203	297	357	267
1975	*1st quarter(3)*	*301*	*352*	*259*	*210*	*246*	*181*	*224*	*262*	*193*	*295*	*345*	*254*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates.
(2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
(3) Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

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Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1975		
		Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
Order III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	292.0	287.0	291.8
	Basic materials	301.2	295.4	299.0
	Fuel	221.9	225.0	242.5
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	321.7	319.1	323.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	339.6	336.1	338.7
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	235.4	227.5	234.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	284.1	283.5	284.1
311 to 312	Steel industries	262.4	263.0	259.2
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	264.1	268.6	272.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	259.0	261.8	265.5
361	Electrical machinery industry	267.7	270.5	274.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	214.4	215.1	216.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	214.1	214.5	215.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	291.6	292.7	292.8
481 to 484	Paper industries	306.4	305.0	307.5
Order XX	Construction materials†	251.6	255.8	263.7
Part of Order XX	House building materials‡	255.9	260.1	268.1

Revised figures Dec. † 245.0 ‡ 250.6

Index of retail prices for March

The index of retail prices for all items for 18 March 1975 was 124.3 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 2.0 per cent on February (121.9) and of 21.2 per cent March on 1974 (102.6).

The rise in the index in March was due to higher prices for milk, beef and fresh vegetables, higher postal charges, higher bus fares in many areas, and higher prices or charges for second-hand cars and many other goods and services.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items			All items except seasonal food		
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1974						
October	113.2	+2.0	+17.1	113.7	+2.0	+7.0
November	115.2	+1.8	+18.3	116.6	+1.7	+7.3
December	116.9	+1.5	+19.1	117.4	+1.6	+8.1
1975						
January	119.9	+2.6	+19.9	120.5	+2.6	+9.5
February	121.9	+1.7	+19.9	122.5	+1.7	+11.1
March	124.3	+2.0	+21.2	124.8	+1.9	+11.9

TABLE 2

	Indices (15 Jan. 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	18 Feb. 1975	18 Mar. 1975	
All items	121.9	124.3	+2.0
All items excluding food	122.1	123.8	+1.4
Food	121.3	126.0	+3.9
Seasonal food	108.9	114.9	+5.5
Other food	124.2	128.7	+3.6
Alcoholic drink	119.5	120.7	+1.0
Tobacco	124.0	125.5	+1.2
Housing	111.1	111.8	+0.6
Fuel and light	127.8	130.0	+1.7
Durable household goods	119.8	121.3	+1.3
Clothing and footwear	121.0	122.5	+1.2
Transport and vehicles	132.6	134.5	+1.4
Miscellaneous goods	127.9	130.2	+1.8
Services	116.7	121.0	+3.7
Meals out	120.5	122.1	+1.3

At the Morgan Motor Co., Worcester, modern techniques and long established craftsmanship are being used together to produce the Morgan sports car. In this picture taken in the finishing department, radiator grills are being fitted while the engine is prepared for road testing. Present production consists of the 4/4 two and four-seater powered by a 1,600 cc engine and the Plus 8 with the more powerful Rover V8 engine of 3,528 cc. With only 400 to 500 cars being produced each year the Morgan is in great demand in many export markets.

Activity in the textiles and clothing industries

This article reviews activity in the textile and clothing industries during 1974; it is one of a series published at intervals in *Trade and Industry*.

Demand (Table 1)

Consumer expenditure on clothing declined by 1 per cent in 1974, rather more than the fall in expenditure on other items, and accounted for a smaller share of total consumer expenditure than in 1972 and 1973. It slumped in the second quarter but picked up sharply in the third before easing in the last three months. Figures of retail sales by clothing shops suggest that there was a gradual decline from the peak in September to a low point in December, although latest figures indicate a much higher performance in January and February of this year. The high figure for January was probably boosted by the winter sales. Consumer expenditure on household textiles and furnishings also started the year at a high level but subsequently fell back sharply and in 1974 as a whole was 5 per cent below the high figures for 1973.

The relative bouyancy of retail demand, however, has not been reflected in demand on the textile industry which is now experiencing a period of seriously reduced output characterised by lack of confidence. It is probable that heavy destocking by the made-up clothing industry and by retailers and wholesalers, and imports, contributed to the maintenance of retail sales at the expense of home output. Consumer demand no doubt also contained an element of early

TABLE 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

								1973				1974				Growth rate per cent per annum 1968/74	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1974/ Q4 1973
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.		
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	97.1	98.5	100.0	102.0	104.3	109.8	110.5	111.6	108.7	109.8	109.1	106.9	110.3	112.7	111.9	2.2	0.6
Consumer's expenditure																	
All items	97.3	97.6	100.0	102.6	108.7	113.8	113.7	115.2	112.0	113.9	114.1	112.8	112.0	114.2	115.9	2.6	−0.1
Clothing	96.1	96.8	100.0	100.6	108.1	114.4	113.2	120.2	110.2	112.8	114.2	113.3	108.6	116.6	114.4	2.8	−1.8
Household textiles and soft furnishings	105.9	104.2	100.0	105.2	115.9	122.8	117.0	137.0	119.0	119.0	116.3	126.0	113.5	116.3	112.1	1.7	−.40
Output of total manufacturing	95.8	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.5	107.9	109.9	110.1	111.4	110.4	105.7	109.3	110.2	106.2	2.0	−2.4
Output of textiles	97,1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.3	100.1	111.1	110.5	106.3	106.3	98.9	106.9	100.6	94.1	0.5	−7.8
Deliveries of made-up clothing	96.8	97.4	100.0	104.2	108.7	116.6	112.8	112.6	118.9	116.9	118.1	105.7	113.9	117.0	114.4	2.6	−3.3

TABLE 2 Output

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 1st qtr.	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	Growth per cent per annum 1968/74	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1973/ Q4 1974
Man-made fibres	411	14.5	86.7	91.8	100.0	106.1	107.2	127.3	111.2	126.2	127.8	125.9	129.3	116.9	116.1	116.6	95.2	4.2	−12.7
Spinning and doubling on cotton system (a)	412 part	11.7	81.8	90.3	100.0	103.2	103.4	112.5	98.9	115.7	121.0	106.6	106.6	96.5	111.6	102.2	85.3	3.2	−12.1
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres	413 part	6.9	108.6	109.2	100.0	95.1	91.6	93.4	91.3	93.2	95.5	94.2	90.8	74.2	98.4	99.8	92.8	−2.8	−2.3
Woollen and worsted	414	17.6	111.0	109.6	100.0	98.0	97.7	97.5	87.1	101.6	97.7	97.7	93.3	85.1	94.8	90.6	77.9	−4.0	−10.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.0	87.7	97.6	100.0	99.5	99.7	102.8	98.2	103.9	103.1	101.9	102.3	96.8	105.2	98.6	92.2	1.9	−4.5
Carpets	419	8.0	100.7	99.0	100.0	107.8	121.9	125.9	114.4	131.3	130.4	122.3	119.8	120.4	117.0	113.7	106.6	2.2	−9.1
(Order XIII) (b)	411-429	100.0	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	100.0	111.1	110.5	106.3	106.3	98.9	106.7	101.2	94.1	0.5	−7.8

(a) Includes texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns.
(b) In addition to sectors listed above includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textiles industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

TABLE 3 Production of man-made fibres

Million kilogrammes

								1973				1974				Growth, rate per cent per annum 1968/74	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1973/ Q4 1974
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.		
Staple fibre																	
Synthetic	124	135	170	166	177	221	196	52	56	54	59	53	53	53	37	7.9	−11.3
Viscose and acetate	173	166	172	170	185	204	160	53	51	47	53	51	50	30	29	1.3	−21.6
Total	297	301	342	336	362	425	356	105	107	101	112	104	103	83	66	−3.1	−16.2
Continuous filament yarn																	
Synthetic	144	156	167	191	196	233	200	60	61	54	58	52	51	49	48	5.6	−14.2
Viscose and acetate	98	97	91	85	68	73	72	18	19	17	19	18	21	18	15	5.0	−1.4
Total	242	253	258	276	264	306	272	78	80	71	78	70	72	67	63	−2.0	−11.1
All man-made fibres																	
Synthetic	268	291	337	357	373	454	396	112	117	108	117	105	104	102	85	6.7	−12.8
Viscose and acetate	271	263	263	255	253	277	232	71	70	64	72	69	71	48	44	−2.5	−16.3
Total	539	554	600	612	626	731	628	183	187	172	190	174	175	150	129	2.6	−14.1

buying in anticipation of higher prices to come and lack of confidence in the future has played a part in inhibiting the placing of long-term orders by the clothing industry. Orders-on-hand for made-up clothing and textiles reached a peak at the end of April 1974 but declined heavily during the rest of the year; the fall was reflected in reduced consumption of fibres, yarns and fabrics which in quantity were 16 per cent, 9 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, below their 1973 levels. The depressed demand at home in the latter part of the year was matched by a similar contraction abroad. While exports of textiles by value rose sharply during 1974, in real terms there was probably little or no improvement.

Output (Table 2)

The downswing in the textile cycle, which began about mid-1973 steepened in the last months of 1974 and under utilisation of capacity, short time working and intensified competition, both at home and abroad have been widely reported. In spite of the good recovery from the three day week by the industry as a whole in the second quarter of 1974, the improvement was not maintained and over the first three quarters of 1974 output was 6 per cent below that in the corresponding period of 1973, falling in the fourth quarter to 11 per cent below the fourth quarter of 1973.

Within the total, production of man-made fibres (MLH 411) held steady for the first three quarters of 1974 at 8 per cent below the comparable level in 1973, but fell sharply in the fourth quarter when it was 26 per cent below the corresponding 1973 quarter. It was affected by strikes and raw material supply difficulties but the over-riding constraint was falling demand.

Production in the cotton system spinning sector (MLH 412) which had to contend with rising imports of cotton yarn was down 20 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974 on a year earlier while output of the woollen and worsted industry (MLH 414) fell by 17 per cent. The knitting and carpet industries also suffered from shrinking demand during 1974 with output for the year down by 5 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, on 1973. In the cotton and man-made fibre weaving industry (MLH 413), however, output in 1974 was only 2 per cent lower than in 1973.

In contrast, output in the clothing industry after a depressed first quarter recovered quickly in the second and third quarters to reach the same levels as 1973. In the fourth quarter, however, output dipped slightly so 1974 as a whole was down by 3 per cent in made-up clothing and 5 per cent in knitwear on 1973.

Prices (Table 5)

By December 1974 the price of raw cotton had fallen by 41 per cent from its peak in the first quarter and wool by 44 per cent from a

TABLE 4 Consumption of fibres

Million killogrammes

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 1st qtr.	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	Growth rate per cent per annum 1968/74	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1973/ Q4 1974
In 'cotton' spinning																	
Raw cotton	172	169	165	140	129	126	111	35	33	28	30	26	30	27	28	-6.9	-11.9
Man-made staple fibre																	
Rayon	43	39	33	34	32	36	39	9	9	8	10	9	11	10	9	-1.6	8.3
Other	16	23	32	36	34	37	30	10	10	8	9	7	9	7	7	11.0	-18.9
In top making, wool spinning and felting																	
Wool and animal hair	192	190	166	151	165	149	121	44	38	32	35	31	36	28	26	-7.4	-18.8
Man-made staple fibre	76	80	84	77	86	105	103	26	26	24	30	24	30	25	24	5.2	-1.9

TABLE 5 Prices

Index numbers 1970 = 100

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 1st qtr.	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.
Price index numbers of output (home sales):															
All manufactured products	89.9	93.4	100.0	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.9	156.1	164.8
Textile industries	94.1	96.9	100.0	104.9	112.2	131.7	162.2	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.4	151.6	160.4	166.5	170.1
Man-made fibre cloth	93.7	96.0	100.0	106.8	114.8	132.7	172.6	121.6	126.6	134.1	146.2	152.8	167.0	182.0	188.4
Cotton cloth	85.0	91.7	100.0	108.0	117.4	138.9	193.8	122.2	128.0	144.0	161.2	183.6	192.8	201.0	197.7
Worsted cloth	92.1	95.8	100.0	103.9	118.0	173.3	189.8	154.9	174.7	180.8	183.4	188.0	191.1	191.0	189.0
Socks, stockings and tights (inc-pantihose)	100.7	100.9	100.0	100.9	102.3	107.1	119.4	105.9	106.2	107.3	108.8	112.1	118.2	122.1	125.0
Knitted underwear and nightwear	93.0	97.1	100.0	104.2	111.1	126.8	154.7	118.9	122.9	128.0	137.5	141.5	148.9	158.7	169.5
Knitted outerwear	97.0	98.2	100.0	101.5	105.3	119.0	140.8	110.4	118.1	122.0	125.6	132.9	138.2	144.8	147.1
Carpets	93.6	96.6	100.0	104.9	111.7	130.2	153.1	125.1	127.7	132.7	135.1	141.5	150.6	158.8	161.6
Made-up clothing	94.3	96.4	100.0	106.4	112.3	119.4	138.3	115.6	117.0	119.8	124.9	131.1	135.2	140.2	146.5
Price index numbers of material and fuel purchased:															
Textile industries	97.2	98.6	100.0	104.8	119.0	164.7	190.0	156.7	159.7	173.0	177.4	192.2	191.1	190.0	186.5
Commodities wholly or mainly imported															
Raw cotton	104.4	96.4	100.0	112.9	116.6	204.2	229.5	134.2	153.6	246.6	282.5	293.8	228.9	212.9	182.3
Raw wool	117.6	112.4	100.0	94.9	156.3	332.3	250.3	343.1	329.6	337.1	319.5	308.5	264.9	232.2	195.7
Man-made fibres	97.9	98.5	100.0	103.1	103.6	105.8	137.9	104.3	104.5	106.9	107.4	111.5	136.5	149.5	154.1

TABLE 6 Employment in textiles (a)

Thousands

	MLH	Mar. 1973	June 1973	Sept. 1973	Dec. 1973	Mar. 1974	June 1974	Sept. 1974	Dec. 1974
Great Britain									
Textiles	411-429	558.6	555.0	550.9	550.3	536.7	535.3	534.1	520.1
Production of man-made fibres	411	35.1	35.7	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.7	34.6	33.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	61.9	61.7	61.4	60.5	58.3	} 105.8	106.1	104.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	48.9	48.8	48.7	48.2	47.5			
Woollen and worsted	414	108.3	106.7	105.6	106.2	101.4	101.3	99.4	95.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	128.3	127.0	125.6	124.8	123.0	122.9	124.2	122.7
Carpets	419	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.4	42.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
Textile finishing	423	51.3	51.4	51.3	51.1	49.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clothing and footwear	441-450	426.4	417.6	411.1	413.6	403.7	401.0	401.2	400.4

(a) Employees in employment at middle of each month.

TABLE 7 Crude trade balance (a)

£ million at current prices

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 1st qtr.	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.
Textile fibres (Div. 26)															
Exports	93.2	101.8	96.4	87.3	108.1	172.1	201.8	40.0	44.9	40.1	47.1	55.0	61.1	48.7	37.0
Imports	219.4	210.4	183.9	150.0	213.7	322.4	310.5	88.8	88.6	69.9	75.1	88.9	92.8	72.2	56.6
Balance	−126.2	−108.6	−87.6	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−108.7	−48.8	−43.7	−29.8	−28.0	−33.9	−31.7	−23.5	−19.6
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc. (Div. 65)															
Exports	309.3	360.6	396.8	425.8	445.4	589.5	745.8	130.7	151.8	142.4	164.6	179.5	204.6	178.6	183.1
Imports	231.2	238.7	256.4	324.9	369.7	514.9	688.2	122.2	118.8	125.9	148.0	169.5	167.9	180.0	170.8
Balance	+78.1	+121.9	+140.4	+100.9	+75.7	+74.6	+57.6	+8.5	+33.0	+16.5	+16.6	+10.0	+36.7	−1.4	+12.3
Clothing (Div. 84)															
Exports	84.5	108.5	123.1	129.5	144.3	179.6	230.0	35.2	37.3	50.7	56.4	44.3	50.8	66.2	68.7
Imports	110.1	124.5	129.4	178.2	218.8	333.6	402.4	71.4	75.6	89.5	97.1	105.6	102.1	102.5	92.2
Balance	−25.6	−16.0	−6.3	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−172.4	−36.2	−38.3	−38.8	−40.7	−61.3	−51.3	−36.3	−23.5

(a) Imports CIF, Exports. FOB.

TABLE 8 Imports

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and 6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1968	17.4	2.3	219.4	2.0	8.8	25.4	3.6	67.3	8.8	33.0	7.0	18.8	231.2	58.4	44.9	110.1
1969	15.3	3.2	210.4	2.6	9.1	38.0	4.8	58.0	7.6	36.4	9.6	18.1	238.7	68.8	49.0	124,5
1970	13.3	3.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	20.1	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	22.0	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	28.0	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	41.4	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1974	57.2	4.8	310.5	9.5	42.8	105.2	30.2	130.5	13.5	154.5	16.4	44.9	688.2	243.9	134.1	402.4
1973																
1st qtr.	8.4	0.9	88.8	2.7	3.7	15.7	3.3	27.3	2.5	26.2	3.3	9.2	122.2	42.6	25.2	71.4
2nd qtr.	8.3	0.9	88.6	3.1	3.0	16.6	4.1	21.4	3.3	25.9	3.0	10.6	118.8	45.7	25.0	75.6
3rd qtr.	9.0	1.5	69.9	2.4	3.7	17.4	4.6	25.7	2.9	28.7	2.9	10.0	125.9	52.7	29.8	89.5
4th qtr.	9.7	2.0	75.1	2.8	5.1	21.0	5.0	29.1	3.1	34.5	3.5	11.6	148.0	56.8	32.3	97.1
1974																
1st qtr.	11.8	1.2	88.9	2.2	10.7	17.8	6.5	42.3	3.2	37.6	3.5	10.7	169.5	64.3	35.6	105.6
2nd qtr.	14.7	1.6	92.8	2.7	11.4	26.7	7.8	31.1	3.8	35.3	3.9	10.3	167.9	63.4	32.9	102.1
3rd qtr.	18.2	1.0	72.2	2.2	11.1	34.6	8.3	28.4	3.4	39.4	4.6	12.5	180.0	61.5	34.9	102.5
4th qtr.	12.5	1.1	56.6	2.4	9.6	26.1	7.6	28.7	3.1	42.2	4.4	11.4	170.8	54.7	30.7	92.2

* Less 841.45
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

TABLE 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and 6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1968	33.6	24.0	93.2	20.4	10.7	46.1	4.3	28.2	66.5	20.6	11.4	29.5	309.3	45.7	26.2	84.5
1969	42.3	26.6	101.8	23.3	11.4	53.7	7.0	28.4	71.3	27.5	21.2	37.3	360.6	58.5	34.1	108.5
1970	47.0	20.4	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	39.4	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	43.5	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	51.6	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	78.2	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1974	118.7	26.2	201.8	41.6	22.0	136.5	28.1	52.0	106.6	68.6	44.9	100.6	745.8	113.4	81.8	230.0
1973																
1st qtr.	17.1	9.4	40.0	9.0	3.9	26.3	3.7	8.8	18.3	10.4	9.9	16.7	130.7	17.3	13.0	35.2
2nd qtr.	18.5	11.0	44.9	9.5	4.6	29.8	4.4	9.4	24.6	12.2	12.3	18.6	151.8	18.8	12.8	37.3
3rd qtr.	18.5	9.4	40.1	9.1	3.9	25.0	4.4	9.2	24.0	12.0	10.4	19.0	142.4	24.5	19.5	50.7
4th qtr.	23.6	8.3	47.1	9.4	4.6	28.9	6.1	12.1	24.6	15.3	10.5	23.9	164.6	26.3	22.1	56.4
1974																
1st qtr.	29.3	8.6	55.0	10.5	5.0	37.4	6.9	11.9	24.6	15.8	10.8	24.5	179.5	22.0	15.4	44.3
2nd qtr.	35.7	7.8	61.1	12.1	5.7	41.5	8.0	13.6	29.8	18.4	11.6	26.9	204.6	26.2	16.5	50.8
3rd qtr.	33.1	4.9	48.7	9.6	5.7	29.2	6.6	12.6	26.4	16.8	11.3	23.1	178.6	31.6	24.9	66.2
4th qtr.	20.6	4.9	37.0	9.4	5.6	28.4	6.6	13.9	25.8	17.6	11.2	26.1	183.1	33.6	25.0	68.7

* Less 841.45
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

TABLE 10 Imports of new materials

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (262.1)		Degreased wool (262.2)		Fine animal hair (262.3)		Raw cotton* (263.1)	
	mm kg	£m	mm kg	£m	mm kg	£m..	mm kg	£m
1968	181	73	66	26	13	11	193	51
1969	171	73	64	26	15	14	162	43
1970	149	58	57	22	10	9	167	44
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	23	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1974	65	67	56	48	9	21	93	61
1973 1st qtr.	40	33	17	15	4	5	42	13
2nd qtr.	26	28	16	16	5	8	50	17
3rd qtr.	14	15	15	15	3	6	38	15
4th qtr.	15	17	8	9	3	7	41	21
1974 1st qtr.	23	26	..	13	2	5	28	18
2nd qtr.	20	21	..	15	3	8	27	18
3rd qtr.	16	13	..	13	2	4	16	11
4th qtr.	6	7	..	7	2	4	22	14

* 1968-69 includes small amount of carded or combed cotton.
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

peak in the third quarter of 1973. In contrast the price of man-made fibres has been rising sharply (up 44 per cent in December 1974 on the level of a year earlier). Overall, however, the price index (1970 = 100) of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industry eased marginally from the peak of 192 in the first quarter of 1974 to 186 in the fourth quarter. This steadying in the price of textile inputs has been reflected, in part at least, in the prices of textile products. The strong upward trend which persisted throughout 1973 abated somewhat during 1974. After an above average rate of increase in 1973, prices of textile products rose less sharply than those of all manufactured products during 1974. Dowstream, manufacturers prices of made-up clothing increased far more slowly than either textile product prices or the average for all manufactured goods.

Employment (Table 6)

The number of employees in the textile industry has continued to decline and in the middle of December 1974 was 5 per cent below that of December 1973 while employment in the made-up clothing (and footwear) industries was 3 per cent lower. Although the former tightness in the overall labour position in the clothing industry now seems to have eased, demands for skilled machinists are still being reported.

The level of short-time working in the textile industry was particularly high in the fourth quarter of 1974 and the numbers of employees affected in December 1974 show a five-fold increase over December 1973.

Unemployment figures for December are not available but on the basis of later information it is apparent that the rate of increase accelerated sharply around the turn of the year. By February 1975 the number unemployed had increased by 42 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, in the textile and clothing industries compared with the position one year earlier, when the figures were inflated by the effects of the three day working week.

Overseas trade (Tables 7-10)

The crude trade balance for textile yarns and fabrics, which had been rising in the first half of 1974, deteriorated sharply during the second half year, owing largely to the turn round in overseas trade in synthetic continuous filament yarn following the Flixborough disaster. For the year as a whole the export surplus amounted to £58 million, the smallest balance for several years at current prices, 33 per cent less than the 1973 balance and substantially below the peak surplus of £140 million in 1970.

The trade deficit in textile fibres improved sharply from £150 million in 1973 to £109 million in 1974 reflecting mainly the falling prices of raw wool and cotton but also a lower volume of imports. At the same time, the clothing deficit increased from £154 million to a record £172 million in 1974 which contrasts strongly with the deficit of only £6 million as recently as 1970.

The value of imports of most textiles, at current prices, continued to rise; in quantity terms, however, imports showed more modest increases and, in some cases, a fall. The most notable increase was in imports of cotton yarn which rose by 79 per cent in volume compared with 1973. These figures reflect higher shipments from most sources but especially large increases were recorded from Greece and Turkey (newly enjoying EEC associate member terms of entry into the UK market). Import licensing, however, was imposed on supplies from these two countries at the end of the year.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday 18 April 1975
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Tommy	BR/E 38062/19/4/80	111	15 April	Hemdale International Films Ltd.	The Robert Stigwood Organisation Ltd.
Robin Hood Junior	BR/E 38063/19/4/80	61	17 April	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Brocket Productions Ltd.
Review No 8 (28th year)	BR/E 38064/19/4/80	9	17 April	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 2393	BR/E 37823/19/4/80	8	18 April	British Movietonews Ltd.,	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Shanghai Lil	F 38055	92	15 April	International Films Theatre Ltd.	Shaw Brothers (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong
Voodoo Girl	F 38056	91	15 April	International Films Theatre Ltd.	American International Pictures Incorporated, New York
Scream Blacula Scream	F 38057	96	15 April	International Films Theatre Ltd.	American International Pictures Incorporated New York
Lovin' Molly	F 38058	97	15 April	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Friedman Films Incorporated. California
Three Bullets For A Long Gun	F 38059	83	15 April	Gala Film Distriburors Ltd.	Lurco Films Incorporated, New York
Dragons Of Death	F 38060	84	15 April	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Emperor Film International (HK), Hong Kong
Naked Are The Cheaters	F 38061	63	15 April	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Fountain Films Incorporated. California
Opera	F 38065	11	17 April	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Bruno Bozzetto Film S.r.l., Milan
Frauleins In Uniform	F 38066	97	17 April	Miracle Films Ltd.	Elite Film A.G., Zurich

Production of man-made fibres in February

In the three months ended February 1975 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 21 per cent less than in the three months ended in November 1974. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in February 1975 was 22 per cent lower than in February 1974; output of continuous filament decreased by 21 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 23 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	176.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
4th quarter	128.6	62.3	66.3
1973 October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22.8
October	50.7	25.2	25.5
November	43.1	20.7	22.4
December	34.7	16.4	18.3
1975 January	42.1	18.2	24.0
February	42.6	17.6	25.0

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127
1974	111

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
4th quarter	130	129
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
4th quarter	96	95
1973 October	137	135
November	134	129
December	120	124
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110
October	116	114
November	99	95
December	74	76
1975 January	85	82
February	95	94

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Made-up clothing, orders and deliveries

In the three months ended December 1974, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent lower than in the preceding three months. Net new orders were 3 per cent higher and orders-on-hand at the end of December were 3 per cent below the end September level.

(These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
1974 p	139		113		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 2nd quarter	175	157	136	129	116	119
3rd quarter	150	158	102	118	115	117
4th quarter	155	155	129	117	120	118
1974 1st quarter	164	171	111	116	107	106
2nd quarter	169	154	121	113	112	114
3rd quarter p	136	146	95	109	115	117
4th quarter p	139	142	124	113	117	114
1973 April	155	159	138	136	120	121
May	169	150	141	118	112	117
June	175	157	129	133	117	119
July	161	157	90	117	111	117
August	157	161	97	122	103	116
September	150	158	118	113	130	118
October	159	159	165	129	137	120
November	164	154	141	115	128	120
December	155	155	81	108	95	115
1974 January	166	165	96	111	92	106
February	169	174	122	130	108	103
March	163	171	116	106	122	108
April	169	177	131	128	113	113
May	180	163	132	110	106	111
June	169	154	99	101	115	117
July p	155	154	85	111	111	117
August p	142	149	85	108	104	118
September p	136	146	116	110	128	117
October p	136	138	143	112	135	117
November p	146	139	146	119	124	116
December p	139	142	82	108	92	110

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended December 1974 deliveries were estimated to be 3 per cent higher on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended September 1974. Net new orders were 4 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of December orders on hand were 1 per cent up on the September 1974 level. The index of production in the three months ended December 1974 was 6 per cent lower than in the three months ended September 1974.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters, however, the amendment back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974 p	107	46.9		80.4	15.0		31.3	14.9		31.6	
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1973 1st quarter	105	36.2	34.9	62.4	18.1	15.4	29.6	15.9	15.5	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	108	45.8	41.8	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.8	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	110	40.6	50.7	73.9	13.7	18.2	25.0	15.5	15.2	29.2	16.3
4th quarter	111	46.2	51.2	85.2	18.4	16.5	33.6	16.5	16.3	29.8	16.5
1974 1st quarter	101	52.2	51.8	89.0	15.9	14.0	30.7	13.9	13.8	29.4	13.6
2nd quarter	112	51.9	47.7	95.1	14.3	14.0	32.1	14.4	15.3	30.0	19.4
3rd quarter p	113	42.3	51.2	74.2	12.5	16.4	27.1	15.7	15.2	34.1	16.4
4th quarter p	106	46.9	51.6	80.4	17.2	15.8	35.1	15.7	15.6	33.0	18.0
1973 April	110	41.0	36.6	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	15.4	25.9	
May	106	45.4	37.7	86.7	20.1	17.3	38.6	15.6	16.2	27.0	
June	107	45.8	41.8	86.5	14.5	19.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	110	42.7	44.1	76.6	11.9	17.7	17.4	15.0	15.5	27.3	
August	113	41.3	46.8	75.2	14.0	18.2	27.9	15.4	15.5	29.3	
September	109	40.6	50.7	73.9	15.4	18.6	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
October	109	45.6	54.7	81.3	24.4	19.8	42.7	19.4	15.8	35.4	
November	114	49.1	55.3	92.5	21.5	17.3	43.2	17.9	16.7	32.0	
December	109	46.2	51.2	85.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	12.1	16.4	22.0	
1974 January	98	46.5	50.6	86.4	12.8	12.0	27.1	12.5	12.6	25.9	
February	98	50.8	53.4	88.0	17.4	16.1	29.3	13.1	13.3	27.6	
March	108	52.2	51.8	89.0	17.6	13.8	35.7	16.1	15.4	34.7	
April	114	55.2	51.8	92.4	18.4	15.4	35.0	15.5	15.4	31.6	
May	106	55.9	49.9	101.3	15.3	13.2	38.9	14.6	15.1	30.1	
June	116	51.9	47.7	95.1	9.3	13.3	22.3	13.2	15.5	28.5	
July p	119	48.5	49.9	82.6	12.5	17.9	22.4	15.9	15.7	34.9	
August p	113	43.7	48.1	75.4	10.2	13.9	24.4	14.9	15.7	31.6	
September p	105	42.3	51.2	74.2	14.9	17.4	34.6	16.3	14.3	35.8	
October p	101	41.7	50.7	78.6	17.5	14.3	42.7	18.2	14.9	38.3	
November p	110	49.8	55.5	89.9	24.8	21.2	45.5	16.7	16.3	34.2	
December p	107	46.9	51.6	80.4	9.2	11.8	17.0	12.1	15.7	26.5	

Government Publications in Scotland

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Release dates of economic statistics to be published in May

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in May. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
May			
1 Thurs.	Unemployment (Mar. – final) Employment in production industries (Feb.) Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Feb.) Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Mar.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Energy trends	PN	Department of Energy
	Slum clearances (1st qtr. – prov.) Housing starts and completions (Mar. – prov.) House renovation grants (Mar.)	PN	Department of Environment
2 Fri.	UK official reserves (Apr.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Apr.)	PN	Bank of England
7 Wed.	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-Apr.)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-Apr.)	PN	Bank of England
8 Thurs.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Apr.)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (Apr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
12 Mon.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Mar.)	Financial Statistics	CSO/ Treasury
	Index of industrial production (Mar.)	PN	CSO
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Mar.) Retail trade (Mar. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Wholesale price index numbers (Apr.)	PN	Department of Industry
13 Tues.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Apr.)	PN	CBI
14 Wed.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures incorporating the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade (Apr.)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
16 Fri.	Crude steel production (Apr.)	PN	BSC/ BISPA
	Finished steel consumption and stocks (1st qtr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Building Societies receipts and loans (Apr.)	PN	BSA
	Retail prices index (Apr.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Preliminary estimate of gross domestic product based on output data (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
19 Mon.	UK banks' assets, liabilities and the money stock (mid-Apr.)	PN	Bank of England
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Apr.) Monthly index of average earnings (Mar.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Retail trade (Apr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of the motor trades (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (Mar.)	PN	Department of Industry
20 Tues.	Building society house prices and mortgage advances (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of Environment
22 Thurs.	Unemployment (May – prov.) Unfilled vacancies (May – prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr.) (2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Apr. – final	PN	Department of Industry
	New vehicle registrations (Apr.)	PN	Department of Environment
23 Fri.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Feb.)	Trade and Industry	Department of Industry
25 Sun.	National savings monthly progress report (Apr.)	PN	National Savings Committee
28 Wed.	Bricks and cement production (Apr.)	PN	Department of Environment
29 Thurs.	Unemployment (Apr. – final) Employment in production industries (Mar.) Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Mar.) Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Apr.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Energy trends	PN	Department of Energy
	Construction – new orders (Mar.)	PN	Department of Environment

* PN = Press Notice.

Retail sales – provisional estimates for March

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in March is 110¼ (1971 = 100), indicating, if confirmed, a fall back of 1½ per cent from the February figure.

The March figure may have been influenced by some earlier bringing forward of expenditure; in the first two months of the year the higher volume of trade, particularly in January, probably reflected comparatively buoyant annual 'sales'.

Taking into account the provisional figure for March, the volume of total retail sales in the first quarter appears to have been little different from the level in the fourth quarter of last year.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* value of total retail sales in March shows a rise of 22 per cent compared with March 1974, and in the first quarter of 1975 an average value of sales 22 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1974 1st quarter	109.8	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.3	2nd quarter	+15
3rd quarter	111.0	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	111.6	4th quarter	+18
1975 1st quarter	111.9 (prov.)	1975 1st quarter	+22 (prov)
1973 December	112.6	1973 December	+13
1974 January	109.1	1974 January	+12
February	110.1	February	+11
March	110.0	March	+9
August	111.4	August	+18
September	112.2	September	+19
October	111.4	October	+18
November	112.8	November	+19
December	110.8	December	+17
1975 January	113.0	1975 January	+22
February	112.3	February	+22
March	110.¼ (prov)	March	+22 (prov)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ¼ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for March will be published in a press notice on Monday, 12 May 1975.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Feb. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	18 Apr. 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	4 Apr. 1975
Catering trades turnover (M)	18 Apr. 1975
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	6 Feb. 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
liquidity (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	18 Apr. 1975
N. Ireland (M)	11 Apr. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	28 Mar. 1975
Energy trends (M)	4 Apr. 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	11 Apr. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	4 Apr. 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 Apr. 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Hire-purchase business (M)	11 Apr. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	30 Jan. 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	14 Mar. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	7 Mar. 1975
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	7 Mar. 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Mar. 1975
estimated figures (M)	18 Apr. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	18 Apr. 1975
value: analysis of trends (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	This week
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	11 Apr. 1975
provisional figures (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	4 Apr. 1975
stocks (M)	18 Apr. 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	4 Apr. 1975
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	4 Apr. 1975
retail (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	This week
carpet sales (M)	7 Mar. 1975
cotton industry production (M)	11 Apr. 1975
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Mar. 1975
wool exports (Q)	25 Feb. 1975
wool output (M)	11 Apr. 1975
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	14 Mar. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	4 Apr. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1975
Guide to Departments	7 Mar. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	18 Apr. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr T. Cooban, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: To be appointed, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 message to be prefixed for London Region).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 848216).

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DQ (Tel· 031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C2 (Tel: 041-221 5670 – Telex 77583).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

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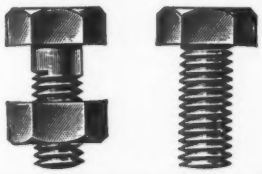

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